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POLITICAL.

Gen. John A. Logan on Grant's Achievements.

Mass Convention of New-England Colored Men.

A View of the Political Situation in Louisiana.

The Truth About the Speakers of the Assembly.

Lieut.-Gov. Mueller, of Ohio, on the Stump for Grant.

The Republican National Committee.

Advices from Kansas and Florida received by the Republican National Committee are of an encouraging character. The Republican Party in Kansas is strongly organized, and there is every indication that Grant and Wilson will carry the State by a handsome majority.

In Florida there is a want of harmony on local issues between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. This difference has the appearance at present of being irreconcilable, and will so help materially the chances—already good—of the Republican Party in November next. An immense amount of correspondence was dispatched at the Fifth-avenue Hotel headquarters on Saturday.

The roll of names to the call of the Veterans' Committee in Tammany Hall on Sept. 17, received many accessions during the day. Its mammoth dimensions are rapidly increasing. Yesterday being Sunday the head-quarters were deserted. Today Secretary Wm. E. Chandler is expected from Philadelphia to resume his duties.

Tammany Hall Attempt to Create Another Ring.

The latest gossip in political circles is that strong efforts are to be made by reconstructed, regenerated, or, more properly, reanimated Tammany Hall, under the leadership of Mark Brennan, to nominate Charles Loew for Mayor of New-York. This is understood by politicians to be an attempt to form another Ring in this City.

The union of the Sheriff's, the Mayor's, and the County Clerk's offices would thus be secured, and a strong combination be established through the patronage of the three offices. Personally there is but little chance of the success of this attempt to raise a new King. That the effort should be made, however, is significant that such men as Sheriff Brennan and his confreres will bear sitting watching.

Logan on Grant.

Gen. John A. Logan's first campaign speech in Illinois was made at Cairo last week. From it we quote a brief but eloquent passage. He said: "Take the achievements of the Republican and Democratic Parties and compare them, and then ask yourself, as an honest man, for which of these parties I propose to support—Grant, by his achievements, perpetuated your inheritance of free government. He gave you grander achievements than any other nation can boast of. He gave you more history and brighter pages than was ever given to any nation before. Then I say, examine these things and see which party has proved itself the truer man to the interests of this country than Gen. Grant. He has been a true man to the whole people. He has been true to the North and true to the South; true to the East and true to the West. He has been true to the laboring man and the merchant, the banker and mechanic. I mean by that, the capitalist, who deals in his hundreds of thousands of stocks and bonds, as well as the mechanic, who has only his home, if he wants our financial system changed so as to depreciate and render speculative the price of property. Examine it in this light and see if you can better yourself by change. Will you stand by men who have done so much for the land as Gen. Grant has, and his followers, put down by vituperation and spit upon by the enemies of the Union, that we soldiers will be expected to ask pardon for having done that which we are now so proud of? Shall rebels rule and loyal men be silent? Is that the hope of the people of this country? No, my countrymen, I don't think all the work that has been done by the Republican Party in the last ten years is to be in vain. I do not believe that liberty has been given to four millions of people in vain. I do not believe that our extended civilization and expanded country, with its commercial and educational facilities, is to stand still today and turn back the wheels of time until we get to where the Democratic Party ceases and the Republican Party commences."

Mass Convention of New-England Colored Men.

A movement has been made by colored citizens of Boston in favor of a grand mass convention of the colored men of New-England, to be held in that city at an early day. A preliminary address has been issued by them, which says:

"The reason prompting this extraordinary movement is seen in the peculiar position that we, the colored people of America, now occupy. Many of us, even in New-England, will for the first time be called upon to exercise, in a national election, the highest right of freemen, that of casting our votes for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, a right secured by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and which will only be continued to us by the Republican Party, which originated and adopted these amendments despite the strenuous efforts of our opponents. In electing a President, therefore, it is our duty to know that we have selected one true to the principles nearest our hearts, and in Gen. Grant we have one who is in sympathy with and will enforce to the letter and spirit all the rights and immunities vouchsafed to us by the Constitution and laws of our country."

A Quadrangular Fight in Louisiana.

There are now four tickets for State officers in Louisiana, and there is danger that the number will be increased before November. There is, first, the regular Republican ticket, with William Pitt Kellogg at its head. Next, there is the new-born combination, with Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback for Governor, which hopes to win success through his influence with the colored voters. Third comes the regular Democratic ticket, with McEnery as standard-bearer, which enrolls nearly all the old enemies of freedom and the Union. Last is the "Liberal Party," headed by Penn and Young, of which the New-Orleans *National Republican* says: "What the word liberal means in connection with this party it would be very difficult to say. It appears to be a combination of men who would like to hold public office, mixed with other men who honestly think nothing can be done unless union be effected with the Democrats."

Hon. Jacob Mueller Speaks for Grant.

Lieut.-Gov. Mueller, of Ohio, by request, addressed his German fellow-citizens in Cleveland, on Thursday night last. The *Leader* prefaces its report of the speech with this statement: "Mr. Mueller speaks from a purely independent stand-point, acknowledging only one obligation in political matters, which he says is 'to be true to my country and to my people.' Although having some personal objection to Gen. Grant, he thinks that his renomination was the honest desire of the large majority of Republicans, and especially of business men, farmers and workingmen, and thinks his reelection essential to the continued prosperity of the country." His opinions, candid as they are, cannot fail to have great influence not only with the Germans of this city and elsewhere, but with all who shall have heard or read them. In concluding his speech Mr. Mueller said: "I do not consider the Presidential election an object for experimental purposes—the woe and weal of the people is too much involved therein. More than three hundred million of our national debt have been paid under the present Administration, our industry and commerce have been revived, the credit and good name of the nation preserved, and corresponding wages have been secured for labor. Have we been doing too well, and have we become so haughty that we must absolutely change the curtain for the tragedy? Shall we forcibly destroy the fruits of our political life and activity during the last twenty years, and strike out the record of our past political life? Shall we today lead our countrymen to the camp of the slaveholders' Democracy, after striving and endeavoring for many years with all our energy to keep them from it? I, for my part, cannot do it, and if I stood entirely alone, vanity, ambition, or egotism could never betray me to grasp at popularity, or chase popularity for personal purposes. I have grown too old to begin it now. Therefore I stand today, as I always have done, by my utmost conviction, and, as I certainly believe, on the side of progress. Others may think otherwise, but all I say: *Videant Consules, ne Respublica detrimentum capiat.* Let everyone see that no harm befall the Republic."

Speakers of the Assembly.

It is the habit of the Greeleyites to claim all the Republican Ex-Speakers of the Assembly of this State for their Presidential candidate. The preposterous claims are thus set aside by the Albany *Express*: "Since the formation of the Republican Party it has elected nine men Speakers of the Assembly, viz.: Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Henry J. Raymond, Thomas G. Alvord, George G. Hoskins, Lyman Tremain, Edmund L. Pitts, T. C. Callicott, T. G. Younglove, and Henry Smith. One of these is dead. Of the other eight, three are for Greeley, and five are for Grant. The Greeleyites are Littlejohn and Alvord, candidates for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and Callicott, the man who sold out his party in 1869, and who is now managing editor of the *Argus*. Hoskins, Tremain, Pitts, Younglove and Smith are for Grant, as is also Robert H. Pruyn, who was Speaker in 1864. Hon. N. S. Ridgeway, who was Speaker in 1860, and who has always been a Democrat, is reported as being decidedly opposed to Greeley. With the exception of Horatio Seymour, he is, we believe, the only other living Ex-Speaker whom we have not mentioned with the exception of Hitchman, the Tammanyite, who is, of course, for Greeley."

Hon. George A. Halsey, of New-Jersey.

Hon. George A. Halsey, of Newark, N. J., declines a nomination for re-election to Congress this Fall, his business interests and engagements being such as to render this course imperative. In making the announcement the Newark *Advertiser* says: "Mr. Halsey gives a warm and unwavering support to the representatives of the Republican Party, Grant and Wilson, and that as Chairman of the State Republican Committee he will spare no effort for the whole ticket. But his home business is such that it would involve a serious sacrifice should he serve another term in Congress."

An Easy Thing to Do.

Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire, whom the *Tribune* claimed as for Greeley, made a forcible and convincing speech in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson, at Portsmouth, a few nights ago. The editor of the Portsmouth *Chronicle* says that the same evening a Democratic acquaintance said to him: "Rollins made a good speech, and no mistake," adding, after a short pause, "but there is one thing he has to make a good Republican speech: A man can go straight ahead; there's nothing to dodge."

Nominations for the Assembly.

The Republicans of the Second District of Cayuga County have nominated Elijah E. Brown for re-election to the Assembly. In the First District of St. Lawrence County Darius A. Moore is again the Republican candidate, and in the Second District Delphus S. Lyndon has also been honored with a nomination.

The Soldiers' Veterans' Convention.

Col. R. Tyler, of Cochecton, Col. A. J. Clements, of Liberty, and Maj. E. L. Sproat, of Monticello, are the delegates from Sullivan County to the Veteran Convention at Utica.

Niagara County sends to the same gathering Capt. A. P. Stetson, Isaac Ellis, and Col. J. B. Baker from the First District, and Col. Ben. Fiacier, Capt. Bailey, and Capt. D. L. Pitcher from the Second District.

Hon. William A. Ferry Opposes Greeley.

Hon. Wm. A. Ferry, who was late a Democratic candidate for Congress in Western Michigan, refuses to support Greeley, and advocates the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket. In a recent letter alluding to the Louisville Convention he says: "I built an daily receiving assurances of interest in this movement. From Ionia County an earnest Democrat sent for twenty posters that he wants to circulate, and I learn otherwise that the sympathies of the best Democrats are with us. I hear very little now of ammunition. The interest taken in it is so formidable to Greeleyites, because it is made aware of it in all parts of the district."

The Democratic Party in Michigan.

The Detroit *Post* says that the recent straight Democratic Convention in Wayne County, Michigan, showed considerable strength in its numbers, and still more in the spirit and purpose of those taking part. There was an evident determination to make as good a fight as possible against the Greeley combination, and reports from various parts of the county indicated large defections among the old-line Democrats from the bargain and sale arrangement. A ticket for county officers and member of Congress was placed in nomination. The candidate for Congress, Mr. Lester B. Parker, of Ann Arbor, has been County Superintendent of Schools in Wayne County ever since the office was instituted, and has run sufficiently well to show that he is personally popular in his own party. William K. Warner, of Van Buren; Robert V. Briggs, of Wyandotte, and W. W. Wheaton, of Detroit, were chosen delegates to the Louisville Convention. The Detroit *Free Press*, the old Democratic organ, now a Greeley "newspaper," refused to publish the call for the Convention even as a paid advertisement.

Conventions on Wednesday.

Several important political State Conventions are to be held on Wednesday, 21st inst. The list is as follows:

New-York Republican State Convention in Utica.

Connecticut Republican State Convention in Hartford.

Iowa Republican State Convention in Des Moines.

South Carolina Republican State Convention in Columbia.

Arkansas Republican State Convention in Little Rock.

Tennessee Democratic State Convention in Nashville.

Missouri Democratic State Convention in Jefferson City.

Ohio Labor Reform State Convention in Columbus.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Wilson Club, Sixteenth Assembly District—Appointment of Officers and Delegates.

At a meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Wilson Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District, held on Saturday evening, at No. 236 Third-avenue, the following gentlemen were elected as officers and delegates to the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at Utica, Tuesday, Aug. 20: President, Charles E. Brehm; Vice-President, Thomas Ritbridge; Secretary, Lieut. John C. Slyman; Treasurer, Andrew Wilson. Delegates—Capt. M. Greene, Charles E. Brehm, John W. Hamilton. Alternates—Lieut. Alfred Bugbee, Joseph A. Flynn, John Longrigg.

The Tammany-Liberal Republican-Democratic Ratification Meeting.

Today the Executive Committee appointed by the Conference Committee of various political organizations, to make the final arrangements for a mass-meeting, on Sept. 12, to ratify the nominations of Greeley and Brown, meet at Tammany Hall. Reports of the various subcommittees on speakers, hall, &c., will be received, and, it is understood, it is anticipated that the Committee on Halls have decided to hold the meeting in Union-square. The Academy of Music could not be secured, and it is proposed to build, at an expense of $6,000, a wigwam, opposite the Everett House, capable of holding 3,000 people. The Committee have refused the tender of both Tammany Hall and Irving Hall. The speakers invited to address the meeting, among others, are Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz, William S. Groesbeck, Senator Trumbull, Ex-Senator James R. Doolittle, Col. A. K. McClure, Pennsylvania; Gov. Hendricks, George H. Pendleton, Frank Blair, of Missouri, and W. M. Saunders, the Maryland colored man.

The Greeley Head-Quarters.

There has been an absence of animation at the Liberal Republican National Committee's head-quarters, Gresham Hotel, since the North Carolina election. The "Conservative" defeat seems to have acted upon the politicians here like an extinguisher. Ethan Allen, Chairman, appears to have lost energy. He endeavors to escape from the onset of his position by a weekly flight to Long Branch, where he recruits for a day or two. There was an absence on Saturday of the usual crowd of office-hunting politicians who usually infest the Committee rooms. They desert a sinking ship. Judge Jasper W. Johnson, Secretary of the Committee, by means of a constant perusal of the bogus dispatches of a Democratic victory in North Carolina, received a few days after the election, managed to keep himself in a cheerful mood. There is a great want of the necessary funds to pay expenses here, and if the treasury of the Committee continues in the present impoverished state, it is probable the Greeley trusts on hand will remain unsealed indefinitely, unless Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, or some other Liberal Republican or Democratic financier, lends a hand at franking.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Official Returns from Eighty-Nine Counties—Caldwell's Majority 2,200 in the State.

We present this morning the official vote of North Carolina in all the counties of the State but three. Of the counties we have in official form, Currituck gives Merrimon a reported majority of 410, and Hertford gives Caldwell a majority of 70. Allowing Hyde, which is the only county not reported, to have voted as in 1870, Merrimon would have a majority there of 122. The total vote in the counties officially reported is 192,067, of which Caldwell has 97,830 and Merrimon 88,137, giving Caldwell a majority of 2,672. Deducting from this Merrimon's majority of 455 in the three counties which are unofficially given leaves Caldwell a clear majority of 2,200 in the State.

A comparison with the vote of 1870 shows an increase of 19,791 in the total vote, of which the Republicans have 13,796, and the Democrats 6,125, leaving the Republicans a net gain of 7,671. An examination of the table will show that the Republican gains have been uniform throughout the State, thus proving that the victory could not have been won had not the white voters of the western counties joined with the colored voters of the east to keep the State out of the hands of the Democrats. The vote also shows that with anything approaching a fair apportionment the Legislature would have been largely Republican, and the fact that there is an adverse majority is only proof that the popular will has been denied expression by that gerrymandering of the State to which the last Democratic Legislature resorted in order to maintain their legislative supremacy.

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	1872			1870		
	Grant.	Hoke.	Maj.	Caldwell.	Merrimon.	Maj.
Alamance	1015	1270	255	1049	723	326
Alexander	669	845	176	247	604	357
Alleghany	184	312	128	187	377	190
Anson	1029	1191	162	1065	1263	198
Ashe	1000	1082	82	608	791	183
Beaufort	1568	1881	313	1346	1505	159
Bertie	1514	945	569	1231	907	324
Bladen	1428	1305	123	1139	1116	23
Brunswick	964	771	193	718	720	2
Buncombe	1114	1811	697	961	1400	439
Burke	1000	853	147	808	808	0
Cabarrus	811	1261	450	851	963	112
Caldwell	929	929	0	251	498	247
Camden	554	552	2	520	623	103
Carteret	720	1062	342	801	861	60
Caswell	1456	1519	63	251	677	426
Catawba	650	1867	1217	121	1049	928
Chatham	1668	1874	206	1158	1463	305
Cherokee	1000	1000	0	504	522	18
Chowan	747	976	229	622	603	19
Clay	148	352	204	176	218	42
Cleveland	848	2062	1214	814	1314	500
Columbus	1882	1960	78	437	937	500
Craven	2708	3148	440	2764	1503	1261
Cumberland	1800	1600	200	1300	1700	400
Currituck	410	0	410	273	646	373
Dare	370	222	148	168	305	137
Davidson	1516	1384	132	1150	1216	66
Davie	903	820	83	833	763	70
Duplin	1655	1550	105	963	1505	542
Edgecombe	2432	1474	958	2278	776	1502
Franklin	1966	1676	290	1637	1379	258
Forsyth	1116	1622	506	1014	794	220
Gaston	698	927	229	898	965	67
Gates	512	754	242	566	744	178
Granville	2026	1976	50	2068	1004	1064
Greene	967	769	198	1006	764	242
Guilford	1882	2849	967	1717	1189	528
Halifax	2649	1607	1042	2230	1347	883
Harnett	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	0
Haywood	450	747	297	482	732	250
Henderson	716	1505	789	555	408	147
Hertford				373	297	76
Hyde				670	754	84
Iredell	993	1788	795	492	1963	1471
Jackson	116	556	440	209	0	209
Johnston	1874	1462	412	1193	1709	516
Jones	638	639	1	539	519	20
Lenoir	1370	944	426	1288	911	377
Lincoln	708	909	201	510	823	313
Macon	130	655	525	246	520	274
Madison	541	635	94	410	510	100
Martin	1049	1068	19	1107	1116	9
McDowell	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	0
Mecklenburg	2261	2711	450	1986	2161	175
Mitchell	628	195	433	471	290	181
Montgomery	629	276	353	548	431	117
Moore	881	1068	187	791	1113	322
Nash	1284	1998	714	782	980	198
New-Hanover	3317	2261	1056	2614	2027	587
Northampton	1990	1290	700	1699	1000	699
Onslow	402	1023	621	269	798	529
Orange	1321	1908	587	990	1708	718
Pamlico	356	448	92	New County.		
Pasquotank	1069	697	372	929	827	102
Perquimans	910	642	268	785	656	129
Person	910	1101	191	701	1092	391
Pitt	1793	1793	0	1754	1792	38
Polk	340	1000	660	1000	1000	0
Randolph	1869	1864	5	2242	1900	342
Richmond	1305	1610	305	1152	1	1151
Robeson	1639	1831	192	1632	1638	6
Rockingham	1301	1563	262	1112	1560	448
Rowan	1113	1662	549	972	1460	488
Rutherford	1078	1737	659	1139	1	1138
Sampson	1424	1400	24	1257	1257	0
Stanley	356	646	290	452	628	176
Stokes	850	904	54	580	960	380
Surry	800	900	100	800	1401	601
Swain	99	322	223	New County.		
Transylvania	304	279	25	149	291	142
Tyrrell	243	302	59	252	438	186
Union	821	1000	179	1000	1000	0
Wake	3848	3269	579	3264	3119	145
Warren	1900	1167	733	1293	873	420
Washington	917	492	425	798	561	237
Watauga	832	1000	168	800	800	0
Wayne	1949	1749	200	1788	1264	524
Wilkes	1284	1064	220	911	912	1
Wilson	1162	1319	157	949	1192	243
Yadkin	1000	1000	0	700	1000	300
Yancey	583	900	317	500	845	345
Total	97830	95197	2633	84954	88522	3568

NEW-JERSEY.

Debate Between Colored Orators in Plainfield.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 17.—In pursuance of an agreement between Rev. John D. Bagwell, of this city, and Mr. Solon Johnson, of Virginia, colored orators—the former in support of Grant, and the latter in support of Greeley—a discussion took place this evening at an outdoor meeting of the citizens of this city, without distinction of party. The subject was: "The issues of the Presidential campaign in relation to colored voters, and why the colored voters should support Grant and the Republican Party." Rev. Mr. Bagwell handled his opponent in a masterly manner, and in the argument completely annihilated him. A few more such converts to Greeley as Mr. Solon Johnson sent to our City by the Democratic-Liberal-Republican-or-anything party, will greatly increase the vote for Grant.

A FALSEHOOD CONTRADICTED.

Congressman De Large Denies the Report that He Had Sentenced for Gambling.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—The statement of the New-York *World* of the 12th inst., that I had written a letter declaring myself in favor of Horace Greeley is false and malicious.

R. C. DE LARGE,
Member of Congress, Second Congressional District, South Carolina.

The Steamer Colombia in Distress.

PORT OF ASPINWALL, Aug. 7.—The steamship Rising Star reportsen her outward passage, July 27, that she was boarded by the first officer of the American steamer Colombia, then lying at anchor at Castle Island, who reported that she was a stern-paddle river-boat, bound from New-Orleans to Santa Martha; that she had been out ninty days one former port, and was out of provisions. The crew only three feet of water, and her hull being forty feet above the water line, she could run only in a smooth sea and calm weather. She had encountered a succession of strong winds most of the time, and she had been driven about the bays of Crooked Island Passage for several weeks. All hands were well. The Rising Star supplied her with provisions.

On the 16th of August Andre Reyer, a passenger on board the Rising Star, and a native of France, aged 22 years, jumped overboard. The sharks were traversed and a boat sent, but he could not be found.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democratic Game of Brag Exposed.

Gen. Hartranft and the State Ticket—Buckalew and His Record—The Republican Prospect—Democrats Who Will Not Vote for Greeley.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

Searching through Pennsylvania for those myriads of Greeley Republicans, Col. McClure has called from the depths of his imagination to people the State, in the same in result as chasing will-o'-the-wisps—you can never put your hand upon them. In Philadelphia there are none of any consequence it is readily admitted, but you are assured that if you will penetrate the interior counties you will find it exceedingly difficult to find any body who is not enthusiastically for "Honest Horace," and impatiently waiting for an opportunity to vote him into the Presidency. Furthermore, it must be admitted that McClure getting, in his fancy, into the back counties, becomes precise, and names the townships or school districts where his multitudes can be found.

THE GAME OF BRAG.

Very pleasant and highly profitable would be these magnificent prospects which McClure is spreading out before his friends, were it not for the fact that interior Pennsylvania has an able and vigilant Republican Press. No county is without its local newspaper, many of them have several, and McClure's romances reaching them in time are instantly exploded. As an example, I cite the story that has floated through the Greeley Press, that in Wright Township, Luzerne County, there is but one Republican who will vote for Grant. The author of this was given as one R. P. Schoonover, and it was so full of details that it seemed difficult to deny, yet now comes the Scranton *Republican* with an item saying that on Monday night a Grant and Wilson Club was formed at Penobscot, Wright Township, over fifty voters signing the roll and giving the names of the officers who were elected. That was the end of that story. Hundreds of just such cases might be cited if space allowed, but as it will not I mark generalizing by stating the undeniable fact that all over the State the Republican Clubs have more names on the rolls than they ever had in any previous contest. In many townships there are some Republicans who have gone over to Greeley, but these losses are a great deal more than made up by secessions from the Democracy. McClure knows all this, undoubtedly, as well as any one, but he continues his game of brag, and industriously arrays his mystical hosts of Greeleyites with the hope that thereby he can create that stampede from Grant which was expected to follow naturally and inevitably from the nomination of Greeley. McClure believes apparently in shadows as effective political weapons, and that the substitution of show for substance amounts to the same thing. In Philadelphia his "Liberal Republican" head-quarters, in Walnut-street, just above Ninth, far eclipses both the Republican and Democratic head-quarters in outward display. He has the entire first floor of a large building, and the huge front windows are ornamented with portraits of Greeley and Brown, which being of large size, and not disgraces to art, as these things usually are, naturally attract passers-by. In addition he has a huge American flag stretched across the street, with the names of his candidates appended. Thus attracting the curious, he has his rooms handsomely fitted up for their accommodation, and they generally have a few lounges, who, it is said, are mostly Democrats. All this seems trivial, but it is really important as showing the game the apostates are playing. The Republican Committee has modest second-floor rooms at No. 716 Walnut-street, and the Democratic Committee burrows in the privacy of the Washington Hotel. These two bodies are doing all the legitimate political work which is being done in directing the campaign; but the handful of "Liberals" who, with the exception of McClure, have no voice whatever in the management of affairs and have nothing to do but vote the Democratic ticket, yet have the most obtrusive and expensive head-quarters. It is a part of the fraudulent pretense that Liberal Republicanism is something distinct from Democracy, and as such is to be regarded and laughed at by the Republicans.

THE DANGER AHEAD.

This ostentatious display is more hurtful to the Republican cause than no boastings of the existence of hosts of Greeleyites which everybody knows do not exist. The danger to the Republican Party does not come from Greeleyism, but from a war upon the State ticket, which is as unjustifiable as it is destitute of proper motives. In my last I said so much upon this subject that it is only necessary to add that the Press of the State is now very generally speaking of this war as it deserves. Gen. Hartranft was greeted upon his nomination with a storm of calumny that for a time strayed a considerable portion of the Republican Press against him, and there is no doubt that had the election occurred at any time within two months after the nomination Hartranft would have been defeated by many thousands. But gradually the truth emerged, and now only the Philadelphia *Press* and one or two other Republican journals fail to see how baseless were all the charges against Hartranft. The Germantown *Telegraph* reflects the present general opinion in this paragraph, which I find copied in some of the papers which originally opposed Hartranft:

The honest truth has compelled us to say that so far as we have seen, the opposition to Gen. Hartranft is alone based on fabrications—that there is not a solitary charge of a feather's weight bearing against his fitness, his integrity, and his general character to fill with ability, usefulness and dignity, the gubernatorial chair. Since he has been Auditor-General he has raised the credits of the State, simply from his honest, resolute determination to collect the State's dues, no matter who the debtors were. In carrying out this policy he has brought over one thousand suits, and has prosecuted them with so much alertness and impartiality as to largely increase the State's income. The truth is the condition of the State Treasury has never been so cheering, nor have the records of the Auditor-General's office been so in order as now. In order, as an impartial judge will prove them now to be; all indeed that an officer of the highest probity, of special supervising power, and personal care of the Keystone interest, can accomplish, has always been apparent in every department.

But the Republican papers which are still opposing Hartranft must necessarily have some influence, and will undoubtedly have the effect of cutting down his majority. In my last I said, as the types made me say, that Hartranft had proved to be as strong a candidate as could have been nominated. The text of the letter showed that so have been a slip of the pen or of the types, for it was also distinctly said that the vote on Congressmen at large, rather than that on Governor, would be the test of party strength. There is no Republican who claims that, under present circumstances, Hartranft can get the full party vote; but there is also none who do not claim that he can be and will be elected. The danger is not that he will be defeated, but that his reduced majority, in consequence of the baseless calumnies to which he has been subjected, will be used by the unscrupulous Grueleyites in other States, after the October election, as a sign of Republican desertion in Pennsylvania. It will be nothing of the sort, and they well know that it is [illegible] that reason he can [illegible] less freely used. It is always best to look facts squarely in the face, and it will do no good in the end to pretend, that with some Republican newspapers constantly arraigning him for very grave offenses, that Hartranft can poll the full party vote. He can be elected, but it will be by a majority less than that for Congressman at large, and less even than Judge Mercur, candidate for Supreme Judge.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

While this is a danger of the contest, it is evident that if the Republicans were all heartily united for the whole State ticket, it would be elected by a majority greater than any of late years. The Democrats thought they were getting a strong man for a candidate for Governor in Ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew. At the time of their nomination the war upon Hartranft was most vigorous, and their idea was that the Republicans would be kept on the defensive until the very day of election, and they be thus left in sole possession of all the advantages of attack. They have been grievously disappointed, for now, when the campaign is hardly opened, they are on the defensive, and their candidate is almost exclusively occupied before the people in trying to explain the ugly facts of his record as a Senator during the rebellion, which the Republicans are constantly charging upon him. At every Republican meeting, and in every Republican newspaper, the people are reminded that Charles R. Buckalew, as a Senator of the United States, never by any chance gave a vote or said a word in cordial support of the Government during its struggle with armed treason. Worse than that, they spread before the people the record of his votes, which prove their charges; and Buckalew, who thought he was to have a pleasant time in Republican slanders upon Hartranft, is already compelled to devote most of his time to the uncongenial and unpruitable occupation of endeavoring to explain his own deeds to the satisfaction of the people. It is not alone his course in the Senate of the United States that he must defend, but in the State Senate last Winter as well. The miners of the anthracite regions are one of the most important elements in Pennsylvania politics, and they are very generally against Buckalew because of his vote upon the "screen bill," a measure specially for their benefit. In addition, he is charged with being the candidate of the Reading Railroad, which must be damaging to him in the Schuylkill region. Very much, probably, that is said of him in this connection is not true, as it is the fashion here to suppose that every candidate belongs to some one of the great railroads of the State; but Buckalew's vote on the "screen bill" cannot be thus explained away, and that alone is enough to cost him a large part of the winning vote.

THE NOVEMBER PROSPECT.

I have attempted in this letter only to group a few facts of importance in their bearing upon the State election. In brief they amount to simply this: While the Republican candidate for Governor is weak because of the unreasoning war upon him in his own party, the Democratic candidate is still weaker because of his war record and his want of tact in the State Senate. Against a strong man, Hartranft, under present circumstances, would have but little chance; against Buckalew he has the certainty of an election. As to the Presidency, it is only a question whether Gen. Grant shall have a few thousand more or less majority. Unless the Louisville Convention shall put a straight Democrat in the field I can really see no reasonable limit to the Republican majority in this State in November. Take one or two samples of what is going to happen in case the race is between Grant and Greeley alone. Here in this city 1,200 names were obtained to the call for a Republican meeting and many of them were names of life-long Democrats. There were also many who declined to sign the call as they did not wish to publicly sever their connection with the Democratic Party, but they unequivocally declared that under no circumstances would they vote for Greeley. Away in the west the same thing is happening, for in the little borough of Ormsby, Allegheny County, seventeen Democrats have publicly declared they will not vote for Greeley, and C. D. O'Reilley, a prominent builder of East Birmingham, (now a part of Pittsburg,) who has been an influential Democrat, not only refuses to vote for Greeley, but is on the stump for Grant, and has the portrait of the hero of Appomattox printed on his business cards. And in many of the counties the Grant and Wilson Clubs already have an active membership in excess of the Grant vote of 1868, which has come exclusively from the Democratic ranks. In all these cases the recruits will probably remain steadfast to Grant, no matter what may be done at Louisville, but in addition there is a large Democratic vote in the State which will stay away from the polls, unless furnished with something more to their liking than the "boiled crow" of Baltimore. I do not believe that a candid inquirer can go into a single county in the State without finding four of such Democrats as these to one Republican who intends to vote for Greeley. There are such Republicans, but the Republican Party has been greatly strengthened by the same cause which has induced them to abandon its ranks. In fact, so marked, so general is the Democratic disgust for Greeley that Pennsylvania could easily perform this year the feat of being Democratic in October and Republican in November. All of the Democrats who intend to omit voting for Greeley will vote for Buckalew, and they are sufficiently numerous if Hartranft should be "scratched" to the extent the Press asserts he will be, to elect Buckalew and yet give the State to Grant by a large majority. But nothing of this sort is going to happen. Hartranft is going to have a small majority and Grant a very large one. McClure may keep his manufactory of ghostly Greeleyites industriously at work from now until election without affecting the result an iota. The trouble is his cohorts can't vote, like the army of spectres that beleaguered the walls of Prague, they melt into nothingness in the light of day.

E. C.

Mass-Meetings—A Republican Address by Hon. S. Garfield, and a Greeley Address by Hon. Tom Marshall.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—Last evening an immense Grant and Wilson mass-meeting was held in Birmingham, a city where a large number of rolling-mills are located, and where the great mass of skilled mechanics reside, the population being made up almost entirely of foreigners, principally Welsh and English. All along the route the speakers of the evening were enthusiastically received. Every square of buildings was decorated with fans, evergreens and Chinese lanterns. The Marching Grant Club and a fine glee club were prominent features of the occasion. The announcement that Hon. S. Garfield would address the multitude was sufficient to draw an immense audience.

MR. GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

Hon. T. J. Bigham introduced Mr. Garfield in a short, appropriate speech, after which Mr. Garfield spoke for one hour and three quarters. He dwelt minutely on the protection of home industries and the elevation of the working people of this country. His bold his audience spellbound, for they were all working people, and appreciated the arguments so eloquently laid down to them.

Gen. Negley followed Mr. Garfield, spoke at some length, and then gave way to the glee club. About 6,000 people were present.

A BAD PLATFORM.

A Greeley meeting was held in Pittsburg last evening, and Hon. Tom Marshall addressed the meeting. Before he had finished he [illegible] and with him the platform, containing a large number of people, none of whom were injured.

To-morrow another plank will be put in the platform, and thereby strengthen what the Liberals in this city will have to hold their speakers.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

British Claims Before the Mixed Commission—A Series of Misstatements Corrected—Payment of Claims Held by Colored Men.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The dispatch from this city printed in the *World* of the 16th inst., in regard to British claims pending before the Mixed Commission here, is a tissue of errors and absurdities. The amount of the claims alleged to have been presented is enormously exaggerated. The cases selected as specimen cases, in which the United States are to suffer most severely, are uniformly cases which the Supreme Court of the United States has already passed upon adversely, and there is no reasonable probability that the judgments of the Court will be overruled by the present Commission. As a set-off to the sweeping statement made in the dispatch that these claims must in part be allowed at their full amount, it is enough to say that in the claims already passed upon by the Commission, some twenty in number, the entire amount of the awards against our Government is less than two and one-half per cent. of the amount claimed in the same cases. Thus far no claims have been allowed against the United States except for property of British subjects actually taken or received by us for military use. The decisions already rendered shut out probably more than ten times the amount of the claims now pending before the Commission, and have, in effect, limited the liability of the United States to claims for which they have received full value. The cases of the ships which have so frightened the correspondent from his propriety, are comparatively few in number, and in several cases rest upon the assumption that judgments of the Prize Courts of the United States have been erroneous. Considering the uniform respect with which the judgments of those Courts have been treated by British tribunals, there is little reason to apprehend an utter and overwhelming departure from their holdings by the present Commission. It should be added that the Commission has so far been exceedingly harmonious in its action, nearly if not quite every decision having been "unanimous"; and that every member of the Commission, it is believed, the entire confidence

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES OF NEW-YORK, AND TWENTY YEARS' WORK AMONG THEM. By CHARLES LORING BRACE, author of "Hungary in 1851," "Home Life in Germany," "The Races of the Old World," &c. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, New-York. 1872.

Twenty years ago, the children of the very poor and of the vicious in the City of New-York were uninfluenced by any organized effort for their improvement. They were allowed to rove about the streets and docks, begging, stealing, or earning a few pennies as they could, and at night to crawl back to the filthy and swarming cellars, where they herded with men, women and children as ragged and wretched as themselves. Not a few of them crept into boxes and doorways, or slept in Winter on gratings warmed by escaping steam, or huddled shivering together under some protecting shed or stairway. The ranks of the roughs and the thieves of the City were recruited from them, and the wisdom of the wise had devised no better method of dealing with these children of neglect than to arrest and punish them—when they could be caught—for overt crime.

A large proportion of them were foreigners, or of foreign parentage. Many of them were orphans, and utterly friendless. Not a few had been driven out from miserable homes by drunken parents, and some had fled from the cruelties of unloving and ignorant step-fathers and step-mothers. No one cared for them. Society turned toward them an unsympathizing, apprehensive and threatening face.

Any such movement as the picnics and measures of relief recently attempted by the TIMES, which have rejoiced the hearts of thousands of these poor children, was unimagined; and if proposed then it would probably have been condemned as romantic and impracticable, and every way unadvisable.

The change which has been wrought in public feeling and opinion in regard to this class of our population is due in no small measure to the widely-known author of this book. His patient and wise efforts, his executive energy, and the direct and earnest appeals which he frequently made through the Press, awakened attention to the profound importance of preventing crime by educating these homeless boys and girls, and placing them as quickly as possible in circumstances which would incline and encourage them to become virtuous and useful.

The volume before us records his remarkable success. The statistics are by no means the least interesting part of its contents. They show, from the Police reports, an astonishing diminution of juvenile crime in the City; and besides this negative result, they present us the pleasing pictures of thousands of these wretched waifs transferred to happy homes in the country, and expending the energies which might have made them a terror to the community in honest work. Beside these, they tell us of other thousands furnished with clean and comfortable lodgings here in the City, and trained to habits of order, and neatness, and thrift, and brought under the influence of Christian ideas, and instructed in the rudiments which open the way to as much learning as they may need, or wish to acquire.

The details of this work are exceedingly interesting. It is hard to put down the book. The author, as we all know, has the happy faculty of putting his facts in lucid order and admirable English before the minds of his readers. But the chief interest springs from the facts themselves. They move you like a romance, and go a great deal deeper. No one can read the volume without wondering that the truly Christian work was delayed so long, nor without a desire to aid it, and where the occasion serves to inaugurate and steadily support similar efforts.

Take the one instructive fact that in eleven years the imprisonment of female vagrants, notwithstanding the large increase of population, has fallen off from 5,880 to 548. The tabular statement shows that this diminution has been gradual, and has kept pace with the liberality which has enabled the Children's Aid Society and similar organizations to increase their labors. The commitments of boys were reduced in about the same number of years from 2,829 to 964; and this must be considered against the fact that the numbers of this class had increased during that time at least fifty per cent. The mere saving of expense in guarding society against the greater number of criminals that would have graduated from these ranks had they been neglected, and of arresting them, trying them, and supporting them in prison, would generously repay all the expenditures that have been made by these organizations. But that is the smallest item in the account.

Mr. Brace begins his book with a striking affirmation, but one from which few will venture, or desire, to dissent. "The central figure in the world's charity," he says, "is Christ." He quotes from Mr. Lecky the concession, that whatever mistakes have been made by the Christian Church, "the entire Christian movement displays an anxiety not only for the life, but for the moral well-being of the castaways of society, such as the most humane nations of antiquity had never reached." It was indeed "wholly foreign to the genius of Paganism. It was produced by the Christian doctrine of the inestimable value of each immortal soul."

This quotation unintentionally reveals the spirit and the faith which have actuated the devoted men and women who for patient years have labored to save the "castaways" of our City. The desire to prevent crime, and to save these children from present wretchedness, and to give them a fair chance in the world, only stood in the foreground of their hopes for them. They have sought to implant in their minds affections and truths and aspirations that would not merely draw them out of their dens of misery and crime, but form in them right characters. They believed that character determines destiny, and that one of the most hopeful and Christian things they could do for these children was to get what some one has called "the omnipotence of circumstance" to help them into the pleasant ways of virtue.

The growth of this work is instructive. It offers one of the many instances of progress in such things from some simple germ to a full and unexpected development. Mr. Brace, having graduated at Yale, while completing his theological studies in this City, became interested in the criminal and ignorant adults in our prisons, and in one of the worst parts of New-York. He was engaged "in rather desultory and despairing labor for the reform of prisoners on Blackwell's Island, and the squalid poor in the Five Points district." At this time, 1853, Capt. Matsell, the then Chief of Police, published a report on the condition of the street-children of the City, which aroused universal anxiety. The immense number of boys and girls "floating and drifting about our streets, with hardly any assignable home or occupation," had already moved those engaged in visiting the poor, and this report deepened the conviction that some general organization was needed to deal with the evils and dangers threatening society from this class.

While tossing the matter over in his thoughts, it occurred to Mr. Brace that the problem had one possible solution peculiar to our nation. There was a pressing demand for labor in the rural districts. If these children, or a portion of them, could be taken away from the City, separated from vicious associations, and their forces of mind and body directed hopefully and steadily to useful occupations, much might be done, both to diminish the sources of crime and to save these wretched children from the net of vice and degradation in which they were entangled. The fields of industry—as the result has proved—needed them, and were eager to secure them, and they needed just the opportunities that waited for them there.

The first requisite, however, was to become acquainted with them and get their confidence. "Boys' meetings" were started. It was comparatively easy to get these wild, untutored street rovers together, but a hard task to get them to keep still long enough to listen. The meetings were stormy. The boys—sharp, irreverent, lawless—made a trying audience. They had no patience with exhortation, and denounced it as "gas" to the speaker's face. Added to other defects as listeners, they had not the basis of knowledge, or of that kind of knowledge to which many who addressed them were accustomed to appeal.

"My dear boys," said one to them, affectively, "when your father and mother forsake you, who will take you up?"

"The Purlice, Sir, (very seriously,) the Purlice!" But it was found before long that deep, earnest feeling, and true eloquence, silenced and touched them. Speakers of the right stamp, those who labored for them systematically, and others whom these from time to time secured, began to interest them, and to let in upon their quickened minds the light of the better life. The success was not perfect; but a pioneer work was accomplished, which in its place was invaluable; and in connection with other methods the meetings are still sustained.

The Children's Aid Society was formed in co-operation with the author in 1853, and, to his surprise, Mr. Brace was requested to take the arduous position of its Secretary, which then signified its officer of all work. His heart was already in the enterprise, and turning aside from the profession for which he had prepared himself, he consented. Probably no other man—we judge from the incidental proof in the book before us—could have been found so well fitted for the place which he has made important. A true scholar, and familiar with more than one language spoken by the foreigners that throng to our City—sympathetic, but not swayed by transient feelings—a shrewd discerner of character, and so able to select the right men and women to help him, and to guide them to the work for which they were specially adapted, and quick as well to detect imposture in those whom he sought to benefit—patient, persistent, willing to try hopefully another method when one had failed—gifted with an exceptional power of organization and government—without bigotry, but believing in Christ with all the decision and strength of sympathy—he possessed the very qualifications that were needed, and are needed still, for this arduous undertaking.

One of the tentative measures that did not answer the expectations which were cherished by himself, and the generous and self-denying gentlemen who gave him their counsel and support, was to establish work-shops and provide the vagrant children with steady work at good wages. This was soon given up. It excited the jealousy of the trades, and it did not "pay." It was decided that "benevolence cannot compete with selfishness in business," and that in this country, where the demand for labor is so great, it is usually enough if the children of the streets can be trained to habits of industry, and self-control, and neatness, and taught the rudiments of moral and mental education.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house, opened in Fulton-street in 1854, by bringing a large number of homeless boys under the influence of Christian kindness, incidentally led toward what was required. The objects proposed by the new organization were, "to found reading-rooms, industrial schools, and lodging-houses, and to *provide homes for the homeless.*" Efforts were made by the author among some of our influential citizens, and in various churches, and through the Press, until sufficient money was pledged to make the first experiment by hiring and fitting up a lodging-room in the old "*Sun* Buildings," where a good bed was offered the boys for six cents, "with a bath thrown in," and a supper for four cents. The novelty attracted them. It was a chance, too, for great fun. An excellent Superintendent was found in Mr. C. C. Tracy, whose kindness, and tact, and resoluteness in managing these wild lads, contributed not a little to the success of the undertaking. Their mischievous plots were quietly disappointed, and they were soon brought to see that good behavior was part of the price which they must pay for their comforts. The place became popular with them, and gradually, with kindly guile and wisdom, a night school, Sunday meetings, and a savings bank were introduced—the request for them being drawn out from the boys themselves.

Now a solid foundation was secured. A manifest improvement began to show itself among the boys. The lodging-house was liberally supported by the benevolent, and it has grown to the ample and well-furnished rooms, Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place, in which Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor now maintain admirable discipline and neatness. "The floors, over which 200 or 250 street boys tread daily, are as clean as a man-of-war's deck. The Sunday evening meetings are as attentive and orderly as a church. The week evening school is quiet and studious. All that mass of wild young humanity is kept in perfect order, and brought under a thousand good influences."

In the course of a year the population of a large town passes through this one lodging-house. In 1869-70, for example, it gave shelter and instruction to *eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-five* different boys. They paid toward the expenses of the house $4,214, and put into the savings bank $3,433. During eighteen years it has lodged over *ninety-one thousand different boys*, restored over 7,000 to friends whom they had deserted, provided more than 5,000 with homes, furnished over half a million of lodgings, and nearly as many meals.

We cannot enter into the details of the other branches of the work, as it grew under the diligent hands of those who had planted it. We have spoken more at large of the Newsboys' Lodging-house because it was the initial success, and, in many of its features, was a pattern for subsequent efforts. The work of visiting all the wretched haunts of the City, the crowded tenement-houses, the thronged and filthy cellars, the ruinous shanties thrown together in squalid confusion about the rocks of upper New-York, inhabited mainly by the poor Irish, including Dutch Hill, the wretched home of the German rag-pickers and bone-gatherers, was diligently and faithfully kept up. Houses were hired or purchased through the liberality of those who had become interested, and schools were opened—some for girls, and some for boys. Christian women of refinement and social position, and not unfrequently of wealth, volunteered to teach and to visit. The influence of their cultivated minds and Christ-like spirit wrought like sunlight on buried seeds. Many a rude and wild girl began to grow toward the refinement that was so new to them. A lodging house for girls was opened, and proved to be a much more intricate and difficult thing to manage than the one for boys. Free reading-rooms were established—in the Rivington-street School a conservatory, filled with choice flowers, was added; object-lessons were introduced, and with remarkable success; and a school to train girls for domestic service, and another to teach them to use sewing-machines were begun, and have opened the way from penury to a comfortable support for hundreds who might otherwise have been lost to virtue, or have gone down through some other way of misery to an early death.

The particulars of these efforts, which we have so briefly and inadequately outlined, possess a wonderful interest. They appeal to all that is noblest and best in us. They are full of pathetic revelations of a world of wretchedness which has been always within eye-shot, but never seen by us. And there are not wanting incidents of a surprising and a "romantic" kind, and contrasts of condition and character and evident destiny which will fascinate almost every reader.

Running parallel with all the labors we have sketched above, one of the main objects of the organization was steadily and wisely carried out. The attractions and immeasurable advantages of a rural home were held up before the children and those who had any legal claim upon them. The success here again has exceeded all expectation. First scores, then hundreds, then thousands of boys and girls were transferred from their wretched haunts in the City to comfortable homes and honest, hopeful employment in the country. The aggregate is the population of a goodly inland city—"about 25,000 persons, the greater part of whom have been poor and homeless children." Some of them now are prosperous farmers, and merchants, and mechanics. A number of them have been adopted by those who at first took them for their labor, and gradually became attached to them and learned to love them. Many of the girls have married virtuous and prosperous men, and more than one is the respected wife of a wealthy merchant. The advantages of separating these children, by scattering them widely through the country, instead of bringing them together in asylums, reformatories, or houses of correction, has been undoubtedly demonstrated. Only a very small number of them have disappointed the best hopes of their benefactors. Their evil habits, strongly associated in their minds with their past wretchedness, and often the result of not knowing anything about a better life, seem to drop from them with their rags, and their ambition springs at once into life to become like those whom they see in the happy, comfortable homes by which they are surrounded.

The economical aspect of this work is worthy of attention, too. The average cost of transferring one of these poor children to the country is but *fifteen dollars*. There they will probably add by their industry to the wealth of the country. In the City, as paupers or criminals, they would have cost our tax-payers a large amount.

Mr. Brace sets this out by one example so impressively that we must quote it for the instruction of those who look mainly to the dollars and cents. "A number of years ago," he says, "three boys, brothers, the oldest perhaps seventeen, applied at the Newsboys' Lodging-house for shelter. It was soon suspected that the eldest was a thief, employing the younger as assistants in his nefarious business. The younger lads finally confessed the fact, and the older brother left them to be taken care of in the Lodging-house. After a sufficient training the two brothers were sent to a farmer in Illinois. They were faithful and hard working, and soon began to earn money. When the war broke out they enlisted and served with credit. At the close they passed through New-York, and visited the Superintendent while returning to their village, having already purchased a farm with their wages and bounty money. They are now well-to-do, respectable farmers.

This "prevention" for the two lads cost just *thirty dollars*, for their expenses in the Lodging-house were mainly paid by themselves.

"The older brother went through a career of thieving and burglary." The amount of property that he made away with Mr. Brace estimates at $2,000. He was finally arrested and tried for one of his crimes, at a cost of at least $100,* sentenced to five years at Sing Sing, where he cost the State some $750—without reckoning interest on capital and buildings—making, at a low estimate, the expense to the community of one street-boy unreclaimed, $3,850.

"His brothers have added to the wealth of the community, and defended the life of the nation, and are still honest producers." He has cost the State this large amount, besides injuring it by much immorality and the influence of a bad example—"and he has only begun a career of damage and loss to the City."

Our criminals cost this City last year, for maintenance alone, in the City prisons and penitentiaries, about $101,000. Our Police cost (apparently) over $600,000. The amount of property destroyed or taken by thieves, burglars, and others, which came under the knowledge of the Police, was $1,531,940. The losses not brought to their notice would greatly swell the amount.

But we cannot enter into further particulars. Almost every page of the book invites us to quote from it. The work has expanded until its industrial schools, its lodging-houses and its beneficent labors have extended to almost every part of the City, where they are needed; and the transfer of the homeless and destitute to country homes has grown to be a large and regular supply of the demand for these young, hardy and quick-witted laborers. About three thousand were sent out last year. With all these a correspondence is kept up, and agents of the Society visit them at stated times, but unexpectedly to their employers, to see that they are well treated and cared for—securing at the same time homes for those who are yet to be sent out.

Many important questions, it should be said, are fully discussed in this volume pertinent to its general object—the improvement of the dangerous classes of the City—and treated with the wisdom which much knowledge and experience and earnest thought have given to the author. "The Organization of Charities," "State Aid" to charity, "The Connection of Crime," "The Vicious Element," "Overcrowded Dwellings," "Religious Instruction and the Bible in Schools," "The Legal Treatment of Criminals," "Foundlings," "Intemperance," "Tenement-houses," "The Giving of Alms," "Prevention of Pauperism," "The Transmission of Abnormal Tendencies," and many more.

It is encouraging to read the author's opinion that tendencies to special vice are not transmitted very far. The descendants die out, or remedial influences counteract and destroy the abnormal appetite or passion. "Probably no children are born in this City with very extreme and abnormal tendencies," he says, "is transmitted beyond the fourth generation." It seems to us we have read words that these confirm in a very old and wise book.

It would not be right to close this notice—which, long as it is, is yet incomplete—without a mention of the noble men and women who have co-operated with Mr. Brace through patient, hard-working years. Money has been given freely by many; but beside their liberal and frequent gifts, counsel and much labor have been given by men like Wm. A. Booth, the efficient and valued President of the Society; J. E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank—for nearly twenty years gratuitously its Treasurer, and holding this charity "the dearest object of his public efforts;" B. J. Howland, one of its Trustees, and from the first until now earnest and active as a teacher and helper in every way; Mrs. Wilson, and many other cultivated and devoted lady volunteers, indicated only by their initials—the employes of the Society, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Macy, Mr. Fry, and a large company who have given their time and strength, and culture, and hearts to this great charity, and love it the more they labor for it.

And of the author himself we can speak a little more freely than we would if his call to the Prison Reform Congress in London had not put the Atlantic for a time between us. He evidently undertook this work in the spirit of Him who preached the Gospel so distinctively "to the poor." Is had little, otherwise, to attract him; and his devotion to it laid upon him the necessity of supporting himself by literary labors, for which the public is his debtor, and adding to his harassing and arduous work among the outcasts of our city enough brain-work and pen work to occupy the full time of any ordinary man.

Only the results of his labor have appeared, even to many of those who have been interested in them. Speaking in the heart of his book, of "Dutch Hill," he reveals a little of the patient and painful toils by which these results were secured. "Into this community of poor, ignorant and drunken people," he says, "I threw myself, and resolved, with God's aid, to try to do something for them. Here for years I visited from cabin to cabin, or hunted out every cellar and attic of the neighboring tenement-houses, standing at death-beds and sick-beds, seeking to administer consolation and advice, and, aided by others, to render every species of assistance. In returning home from these rounds, amid filth and poverty, I remember that I was frequently so depressed and exhausted as to throw myself flat upon the rug in front of the fire, scarcely able to move." And he adds, "The discouraging feature in such visits as I was making—and which must always exist in similar efforts—is that one has no point of religious contact with these people. Among all the hundreds of families I know and visited, *I never knew but two that were Protestants.*" The italics are ours. Heartily would the author have sympathized, in his unsectarian spirit, with one of any creed who had the spirit of Christ and the love of God in him—little or much—but he says, "To all words of spiritual warning or help, there came the chilling formalism of the ignorant Roman Catholic in reply, implying that certain outward acts made the soul right with its Creator. The very inner ideas of our spiritual life of love freely going out to God, true repentance, and trust in a Divine Redeemer, seemed wanting in their minds."

The work of this Society has but fairly commenced. In the very nature of the evils which it seeks to remedy, it must be permanent, and will continue to expand. Over a million of dollars has passed through the hands of its Treasurer, not a dollar of which, as he testified before a Committee of the State Senate, has been misappropriated or lost; and it is to be hoped that many millions more will flow through the same channel. The Society could probably use wisely, and with a real saving of money to the City, and with immeasurable advantage to the country at large, two or three hundred thousand dollars.

The book, let us say, is admirably issued by the publishers, and the illustrations—there are twelve of them—will very efficiently aid with many to impress what they read in these most interesting pages.

*The expenses of the arrest and trial of Reel were $14,000, and of Van Schaick $30,000. This we have "on good authority."

NEW-YORK STATE.

Saratoga County Taking the Lead.

From our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

If every county in the State will do as well as "Old Saratoga" in the present political contest Grant will carry the State by at least fifty thousand majority in November. Greeley is losing strength every day among the Democrats, as well as among the Liberal Republicans. Returns from various parts of the county show that Democrats are fast repudiating Greeley, and the Liberals are ashamed of the company they are in, and are keeping quiet. The sentiment already shows that Gen. Grant "is first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." This is clearly demonstrated by the honest, intelligent portion of the Democratic Party, refusing to be led by their party when they started to come to republican principles by supporting with Horace Greeley, but have come all the way over and settled in the Republican camp. If the Greeleyites concentrate all their forces they may possibly carry the State of Delaware, but New-York is as sure for Grant as ever Vermont was.

The Republicans of Albany County Stirred.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

The skies are bright. Albany County gave 1,900 majority for Seymour in 1868; it will now give Grant a majority. This may seem like boasting; but I assure you here November will undoubtedly sustain my assertion. From all quarters we hear of substantial Democrats who will not be sold. The old worn-out charges against the invincible hero of Vicksburg are too weak to make any impression on these true Democrats. They look on Grant's Administration as sound and healthy. They feel, therefore, certain that in protesting of the work bottomed of the once great Democratic Party. For every Republican deserting his colors two Democrats will rally to sustain the Administration. Two thousand five hundred names have already been signed for Grant Meetings to take place the coming week in the various wards in this city. This will be a grand opening of the campaign. The business men in particular are pleased. They desire a change of Administration, nothing can more satisfy. They say nothing against Mr. Greeley personally, but look on him as an honest and dangerous man at the head of "The Great Republic." Fear not for the interior of this State—look to your city.

Republicans Stirring in Rensselaer County.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

TROY, Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

The skies are bright in the Bay State. The Republican Party was never as compact, as united, as hopeful as now. Every day the Democratic papers are denouncing Greeley, and coming over to Grant. Robert C. Winthrop, who has acted with the Democracy since the destruction of Gen. McClellan, has put himself squarely on the Republican platform. John T. Heard, and other life-long Democrats are following in Winthrop's lead.

WILSON ON THE SITUATION.

I met Gen. Wilson today, brown and dusty with his labors in the campaign. He was in excellent heart, and saw cheer on every side. He said he had no doubt that Gen. Grant would receive the largest Presidential vote ever given. That he would have more States than Greeley would receive electoral votes. That is the common sentiment here. Men who jumped off the Republican train for fear of a smash up, wish that they had not done it. As a gentleman put it yesterday, "The work of the Republican Party will not be done till a Northern man can, without molestation, say and do in the South what a Southern man can in the North."

BANKS GETS A TEAM.

The gratified Democracy have given N. P. Banks a pair of horses and a carriage as a reward for his letter. With Bank's well-known infirmities, his admirers will have to give him money to keep his horses, or they will soon pass out of his hands. No one has followed Banks. Had he dropped through a hole into China he would not have been more completely lost sight of. Since the Speakership Banks has been an aspirant for very high positions. Burlingame, a warm personal friend of Banks, pressed his name for the Vice-Presidency under Lincoln. Admirers have mentioned his name for every office in the Cabinet. But neither his military record nor his civil career in the war added much to his honor. His position has not had the slightest effect in the campaign in this region. Sumner is in Boston. The latest idiot of the city has how to do him reverence. He must result, in his loneliness the position of Mr. Webster when he broke from his party. It is announced that a Southern Judge, appointed by Mr. Lincoln, well known in New-York, will support Mr. Sumner. This will be the unkindest cut of all. When Brooks struck Sumner down in the Senate Chamber, this man got up a subscription, presented Brooks with a cane, and thanked the honorable bully for "vindicating free speech." To sleep in the same bed with such a man would be rather tough.

THE TIDAL WAVE.

The "great, popular outburst" that has greeted the Democratic nominee among the mountains makes everybody laugh. The Republicans regard the visit of Greeley to New-Hampshire and Maine as an especial God-send. At Nashua there was no one to receive Greeley. With his company he got out of the cars and stood alone. At a committee-man came up and escorted him to the hotel. At Franconia there were less than the usual crowd of idlers when the train came in. At Portland the demonstration was admitted on all hands to be a failure. While I was at the head-quarters in this City a gentleman came in from Pennsylvania with the news that in a large coal and mining district the Democrats had unanimously repudiated Greeley, and were organizing for Grant. The Louisville movement is assuming gigantic proportions that are to tell mightily on the election.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE CHURCHES.

Old Boston is nearly forsaken. The rich churches are clustering together as the fashionable South End. The Catholics are getting hold of the down-town sanctuaries. This is true of the New North, the Purchase-street Church, where Ripley, of the *Tribune*, preached—South Church, and others. The Murray Universalist Church has gone into the hands of the Baptists. The "old seekerel church," in which Ralph Waldo Emerson broke with the Unitarians on the communion question, is in the hands of the Methodists; Channing's Church is occupied by trade. Brattle-street, of which Everett Edwards was pastor, has been pulled down. The Old South holds its ground. It was the only church that did not abandon the faith of the Puritans in the Unitarian defection. It was saved to the orthodox cause by the casting vote of Wendell Phillips' father. The Old South is the richest congregation in Boston. It has two pastors, the one ultra Southern, the other a life-long radical abolitionist; the one a lover of the social glass, the other a stanch teetotaler. Rumor says that the two pastors seldom speak. Each preaches part of the day in the Old South, and part in a mission chapel. All needed intercourse is held through the deacons.

The two popular preachers of the city are Philip Brooks, of Trinity, and Murry, of Park-street. Murry is not popular with the ministry. He now occupies a second, seldom attends a ministers' meeting. He is an athlete, rond of a good horse, a capital skater, a good swimmer, an angler of the first grade, and a capital rifle-shot, liberal and independent.

There is a good deal of talk about the manner in which Nehemiah Adams has been treated by his society. He had been their pastor in Boston for years; but he would grow old. Abroad, he was requested by his people to resign, and make way for a younger man. He declined to do so. An elegant church was built by his people while he was away, and a colleague settled. His people were mean enough, on his return, to request him not to occupy the pulpit.

Kirk, once a great light in Boston, is now blind.

The old church where Lyman Beecher thundered, and where Lowell Mason led his famous choir, has become Ritualistic, and the old Beecher congregation passed away. The Presbyterians are making headway in Boston. The largest congregations and Sunday-schools belong to this sect.

CONNECTICUT.

The Condition of the Canvass—The Greeley Movement—Mr. Clark and his Cadet Republicans—Detections—Probable Trouble between Liberals and Democrats—How it Works.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

So far, the work of the campaign in this State has been, as far as the Republican Party is concerned, entirely preliminary. The Republicans have so much confidence in their cause and in the good sense of the people of the State, that they have thought best not to enter into the active work of the canvass until the weather becomes cooler, and the large body of voters engaged in agricultural pursuits have finished the work of harvesting, and have more leisure to devote to political affairs. The reports received from all parts of the State show a good feeling among the workers of the party, and indicate that the machinery is in the best order and working a short, sharp and decisive campaign. The few members of the old party who, from personal motives, have seen fit to desert to the enemy, have already shown their colors, and the less while in some cases regretted, is not sufficient to cause any serious apprehensions concerning the result.

The so-called Liberal Republicans met in Hartford last week, at the invitation of a gentleman named David Clark, who aspires to be their leader, organized a State Committee, and fused with the Democrats. They have received no additions to their number, so far as heard from, for the past month, and there is a prevalent opinion, apparently well founded, that they are constantly losing ground. Even those who attended Mr. Clark's Convention were rather weak kneed, and quite a number of them refused to pledge themselves to vote for Greeley and Brown. Mr. Clark has succeeded in gaining a certain amount of notoriety, but he is by no means the most desirable man to move at the head of a party. He has taken an active course in the unfounded charges made by the Grant Republicans in the case of the political cadet. While he has a well-known desire to attain political prominence, his failure to secure votes in the Republican ranks for him to desert—his antecedents and social standing are not such as to make it desirable for him to have his brought before the public, as would necessarily be done in case of a controversy provoked by him. The facts all prove that the Grant men have treated the cadet kindly and considerately, while it is reported, and has not been denied, that Mr. Clark, who professes such an interest in the young man, does not allow him when visiting at his house to sit at the same table with himself and family. This certainly is a case which ought to excite the warmest indignation of Mr. Charles Sumner, and exhibits in a significant light the value of the pretensions of this liberal leader.

The Greeley Party in the State, so far as it consists of Republicans, is far less strong than it had reason to expect. In this city it was hardly made a showing, and in Hartford the number is very small, the principal deserter being a disappointed applicant for the Post-office, who now announces that he only proposes to remain in politics long enough to pay off some old grudges. The largest defection from the Republican ranks seems to be in the City of Waterbury, where, besides the Ex-Postmaster and his political cronies, whose loss is a decided gain, there are also a number of good men, whose desertion is surprising and to be regretted.

But the number over here is not very large, and as I have said, the Greeley ranks are for some reason made greater headway here than in any other portion of the State. It is not improbable that had the returns from North Carolina shown the existence of the much talked-of "tidal wave," there would have been accessions to the Greeley ranks from that large body of politicians of both parties, who remain on the fence until well assured which will be the winning side. But as the result has indicated a Republican gain, and no evidence is yet seen of Greeley's popularity, the reaction seems to be in favor of Grant. There can be little doubt that in the party changes which have taken place in the State, the advantage in new recruits is with the Republicans. The majority of the deserters to Greeley are disappointed office-seekers or ejected office-holders, the soreness of whose heads is so apparent as to destroy the influence of their change of base, while the recruits to Grant are, as a general thing, gentlemen of prominence, like the Messrs. Bond and Atwater of this city, who are not here on expectation of being applicants for office.

It is evident that trouble is brewing in the Greeley combination in relation to the division of spoils. Every Republican "forehead" goes over expecting his reward, while the number of hungry Democrats is already much larger than the number of offices. Moreover, the Democrats have a very natural feeling that if they develope themselves sufficiently to vote for Greeley they are entitled to have all the chances for office. There is a report in Hartford that Mr. Bromley, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, desires the nomination for Congress from that district, but with equal worthy Democrats in W. T. Eaton, A. E. Burr, and Richard Hubbard willing to serve their country, his chances may be pronounced very slim. However, the nomination will only be an empty honor. FITZHUGH.

MISSISSIPPI.

Reckonings Upon the North Carolina Election—Efforts of the Greeley Democracy to Break Up the Meeting.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

On Saturday, Aug. 10, the Republicans of this county, to the number of some three or four hundred, held a very enthusiastic meeting at the Court-house to rejoice over the glorious news from North Carolina. The Stars and Stripes were run out from the Court-house dome, guns were fired, and a general good time shared by all present. Stirring and eloquent speeches were made both afternoon and evening by Col. B. D. Nabors, Alex. Phillips, Esq., Hon. James Hill, Judge Stearns, Major T. C. Abbott, N. D. Stanwood, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, Col. G. Wiley Wells, United States District Attorney, and Hon. E. G. Gill. A resolution was adopted to take up a collection to reimburse the Democratic Party for powder burned in celebrating their supposed victory in North Carolina, and adopt their celebration as a genuine Republican jubilee. At every mention of Grant and Wilson's names the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Cheer upon cheer was given, and it was difficult to restore order. The Greeley Democracy turned out in force to break up the meeting during the evening, but were unsuccessful; they insulted the speakers, hallooed, and threatened the colored men with personal violence. Finding this of no avail they finally left the room and crossed the street opposite the Court-house, and fired pistol shots towards the open door, one of them taking effect in close proximity to Hon. N. D. Stanwood and Major L. C. Abbott, who were at the time sitting in the door-way. After the adjournment of the meeting numerous shots were fired at the colored men while on their way home.

The colored men say I this is a specimen of Greeley's "hand-shaking across the bloody chasm," they had rather be excused. In this part of the State Greeley is only indorsed by the ex-rebels. There are but three colored men in this county who indorse him, and they are men who have probably been intimidated or bribed. The colored men are, as a man, united on Grant and Wilson, and numerous Democrats will support Grant instead of Greeley. There will be no difficulty in carrying the State by from thirty to thirty-five thousand majority for Grant, judging from the present indications. The Federal Court is now in session, and some forty Klukkers, who were convicted in July, are to receive sentence, and some two hundred will be on trial during the present August Special Term. These are the class of men who support Greeley [illegible] well known. [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Political Movements in the State—A Conference to be Held.

The Republicans of New-Jersey have opened the campaign with vigor, and promise next Fall to transfer the Democratic majority of last Fall to the Republican side of the column. The State Committee has issued an address, in which they say:

"The time has arrived to organize for the contest before us. The achievements of the Republican Party in the past are such as to fill us with confidence in its future. The result of recent elections, as well as advices from all quarters, assure us that the people of the United States are determined to put the seal of their condemnation upon the unprincipled coalition which has been formed for the purpose of obtaining control of the Government, by men who have nothing to recommend them to the public confidence. Under the lead of better men to prevent them from 'turning to seed Grant.'

"All that is needed to insure complete success is thorough organization and earnest labor. To this end let there be a Republican Club formed at once in every township and ward in the State, which shall enroll the name of every elector who will vote for Grant and Wilson, and for the continued peace and prosperity of the nation. The next State Convention will meet at Trenton on the 25th of the month. At that time the State Committee is desirous of receiving a report from every county of the organization and the work accomplished."

In pursuance of this advice, Grant and Wilson Clubs are organizing in every township, and, as heretofore, embrace most of the substantial and best citizens. Mass meetings have been held at New-Brunswick and Elizabeth, and arrangements are making for a series at Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton, Rahway, Camden, Morristown and the other large cities, to be addressed by Senator Frelinghuysen and other leading orators. A thorough canvass of the State is to be made, and large numbers of documents, including the Campaign Times, will be circulated. If hard work and continuous effort can accomplish anything, the New-Jersey Republicans mean to deny to a practical way the claim of Mr. Greeley, that "no man can depend upon the support of New-Jersey."

The Straightout Democrats, who favor the Louisville movement, have called a State Convention at Trenton on Saturday, the 24th, and declare their intention not only to send a full delegation, but also to nominate an electoral ticket. The Republican Convention takes place the evening Thursday, and the Democratic and Liberal-Mongrel Convention early in September. The Second District Republican Congressional Convention is to be held at Burlington on Thursday next, the 22d, and the First and Eighth District Conventions early in September. In the Sixth District (Essex County) Mr. Halsey, the present member, has declined, in recognition, and will be succeeded by Ex-Gov. Ward. The Democracy propose to nominate a liberal in the First District and possibly in the Fifth, and will renominate Mr. Forker in the Second. The probabilities are that there will be a quarrel as to the disposition of the "honors" between the new Stalwarts, the Democrats showing no disposition to yield anything in their stronghold. The number of candidates on both sides is numerous, especially among the Republicans of the First and Sixth Districts, where there is no opposition to Mr. Haselton, the present member, or to Gov. Ward. In the present representation of the State, three Democrats are certain for each party, and one is doubtful.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Colored Voter on Mr. Sumner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been waiting for some time to hear from Hon. Senator Sumner as to the course he would pursue and the advice he would give the colored people in the pending Presidential contest. I have now read his letter in response to twenty-four colored citizens of Washington, D. C., and have seen that since the publication of the letter a number of those to whom it was addressed have declared their willingness to follow the advice it contains. Like those gentlemen I have a right to take the advice of the honorable Senator I do not question, but it makes little difference whether they are for Grant or Greeley, inasmuch as they have given the vote to the one or the other. I may say that no man in the land holds the honorable Senator in higher estimation than I do. No man would go further than I to do him honor. That he has been, and still intends to be, a true friend of the colored race, no one will probably deny. No intelligent colored man will utter a harsh word against one whom they regard as their friend and benefactor. I take it for granted that the honorable Senator intended his letter for colored citizens who hold in their hands ballots that can be cast in November, and being a very humble one of those in that category, I beg leave to say that I cannot consistently with my sense of patriotism and duty accept his counsel and vote for Greeley and Brown; nor can I imagine how any colored man in the land can do so. Had it not been for the formation and action of the Republican Party, the colored man never would have been a free citizen, much less a voter. If every white man in the land should vote against the great party of unity, liberty and equality, the colored man cannot in all fairness and justice do so. And while the colored race have much to be grateful to Gen. Grant for, they will not support him simply because he is Grant, but because, in addition thereto, he is the representative man of the Republican Party—the party that released the nation from slavery, and made it the freest and strongest on earth. I have little to say about Mr. Greeley. As a man he may or may not be a Republican. If he will look into the Tribune of 1848-52 and to what he then said about Taylor's "treachery to the old Whig Party, and then look into a glass, he may recognize a very striking likeness. How stand Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Gerrit Smith? Have they left the Republican Party? No. They still stand by the great party that set free the four millions of the race for whose benefit they then fought the battle. These old heroes of the anti-slavery cause advise the colored people to support Grant and Wilson. And why? Because they well knew that without the Republican Party the dreams of their days would not have witnessed the freedom of the race. The honorable Senator calls our attention to the nominees of Grant and Greeley. As I have already remarked, I have little to say about Mr. Greeley. He has been my friend. But being citizens and voters we must deal with the question of the hour. I need not remind the honorable Senator that had it not been for Grant a majority of now capable and educated colored fellow-citizens as much Grant, with his victorious legions, made emancipation with the Union a reality. The colored men will not vote for him simply because he has been a successful General. There are stronger reasons and motives than that. Not only is he the representative man of the Republican Party—one of the first declarations after he became President of the nation was in behalf of the colored race. In his inaugural address he expressed the hope and desire that the Fifteenth Amendment might be adopted, and he stood by it until the great task was accomplished. I regard it as one of the happiest events of my life that I was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, and had the good work of renominating Grant the Union as our candidate. I not only regard it my duty to give them my vote, but I shall do so most gladly and cheerfully, and believe that they will receive the cordial and almost unanimous support of the colored voters of this country.

COLORED VOTER.

PARKERSBURG, West Virginia, August, 1872.

Review of the Letter of Senator Sumner by a Colored Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The duty imposed upon the colored people by the crisis of the hour can only be performed by their vigilance and the indulgence of the Press. Therefore, we must rely chiefly upon the agency of the latter in the efforts to repel the sophistry of those who are endeavoring to lead the colored people to support a candidate for the Presidency of the United States who stands committed in favor of a reactionary or revolutionary policy. The first to make the appeal to the colored people is Senator Sumner, who come up in a new gu

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Stated for the Week Ending Aug. 17.

SECOND BOARD—P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	100	L. S. & M. So. Rd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.....bds. cell.	[illegible]	32¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Panama RR.....[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	do.....bds. cell.	[illegible]	123½
West. Union Tel.	72¾	100	do.....	[illegible]	124¾
do.....bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pac. Mail.....[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do.....bds. cell.	72¾	700	Chi. & N. W. R. pf.	[illegible]	74¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.....	[illegible]	72¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.....bds.	[illegible]	74¾
[illegible]	72¾	100	Mil. & St. P. pref.	[illegible]	75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marq. & Mich. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. Rev. R.	[illegible]	100	do. & Mich. R.	[illegible]	41
do. cell.	[illegible]	200	do. & Tol. R.	[illegible]	41
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.....bds.	[illegible]	42¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	do.....	[illegible]	42¾
[illegible]	42¾	[illegible]	do.....	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONDAY, Aug. 19—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 17, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at those dates respectively:

Decrease in Specie	$2,852,700
Increase in Legals	1,230,200
Decrease in Circulation	2,087,800
Decrease in Deposits	1,910,600
Decrease in Reserve	622,500

	Aug. 19, '71.	Aug. 12, '72.	Aug. 19, '72.
National Capital	$72,181,000	$71,783,500	$71,783,500
Local Capital	16,347,000	16,321,000	16,323,300
Trust	55,625,600	57,318,700	57,345,700
Loans	264,337,600	236,972,800	236,350,000
Specie and Gold Notes	3,405,000	30,190,300	28,100,000
Other Legal Tenders	70,095,800	52,132,400	54,670,600
Deposits	200,247,000	205,277,600	227,600,000
Circulation	30,247,600	27,220,600	27,813,000
In sub-Treasury	72,129,674	55,107,000	53,064,000

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

Specie	$25,337,274	July 13	$9,225,400
February	28,028,442	July 20	7,221,300
February	28,287,000	July 27	6,337,000
April	46,280,319	Aug. 3	7,479,144
May	42,183,217	Aug. 10	6,224,000
June	30,609,826	Aug. 17	30,138,100
July	9,965,229		
Total in hand			$267,045,473
Same time last year			248,384,184
Increase since last year			$18,661,289

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,961,004	July 10	$3,865,811
February	17,916,039	July 17	4,313,472
March	18,539,019	July 24	4,274,942
April	17,089,797	July 31	4,235,246
May	16,643,247	Aug. 7	4,229,647
June	20,091,540	Aug. 14	4,976,111
July 3	4,672,907	Aug. 21	5,050,300
Total since Jan. 1			$138,500,023
Same time last year			146,050,365
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,550,342
Gold, Aug. 17, 1872			22 ⅞ cent.
Gold, Aug. 19, 1871			11¾ ⅞ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,540,285	July 13	$4,482,[illegible]
February	2,[illegible]	July 20	4,[illegible]
March	2,712,[illegible]	July 27	4,[illegible]
April	4,490,718	Aug. 3	1,652,[illegible]
May	14,850,[illegible]	Aug. 10	977,[illegible]
June	12,[illegible]	Aug. 17	482,[illegible]
July 3	4,424,[illegible]		
Total since Jan. 1			$[illegible]
Same time last year			[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1			$2,[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$[illegible]	January	$[illegible]
February	14,941,950	February	2,582,[illegible]
March	14,[illegible]	March	2,[illegible]
April	14,[illegible]	April	2,[illegible]
May	15,[illegible]	May	2,[illegible]
June	7,[illegible]	June	2,[illegible]
July	9,[illegible]	July	2,[illegible]
Aug. 10	4,[illegible]	Aug. 10	1,[illegible]
Aug. 17	3,[illegible]	Aug. 17	[illegible]
Total, 1872	$[illegible]	Total, 1872	$[illegible]
Total, 1871	101,984,954	Total, 1871	$[illegible]

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.
U. S. 6-20s, '67, May and Nov.	114¾@115	112¾
U. S. 6-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115¾@116	113¾
U. S. New 5 ⅞ cents	112¾@113	112
Central Pacific 6 ⅞ cents	102¾@103	100¾
Union Pacific 6 ⅞ cents	90¾@91	89¾
New-York Central	96¾@97¼	97¼
Erie	19¾@19¾	19¾
Harlem	124@125	124
Hudson River	109¾@110	109¾
Reading	97¾@98	97¾
Pacific Mail	32¾@33	32¾
Western Union Tel.	72¾@73	72¾
Pacific of California	112@113	112
Adams Express	60¾@61	60
Wells, Fargo & Co.	32¾@33	32
Canton Co.	39¾@40	39¾
Cumberland Coal, pref.	34¾@35	34¾
Cumberland Coal, scrip	29¾@30	29¾
New-York Gas	84¾@85	84¾
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	48¾@49	48¾
Mariposa Land and M. Co.	7¾@8	7¾
Mariposa Land and M. Co., pref.	17¾@18	17¾

"Including scrip since divided.

In the early part of the week there was a recovery on most of the Stock list from the depression at the close of the previous week, and on the sales down to Thursday the improvement was 1@1½ ⅞ cent. During the same time there was a decline of 1@1½ ⅞ cent in Gold, and the general market seemed favorably influenced by this pause in the Gold speculation. But on Friday the stingy demand for Gold was renewed, the price advanced 1@1½ ⅞ cent, and the Stock list was pretty freely sold down in the same proportion. The latter was more or less affected by the return of very hot weather, which delays the activity anticipated from the breaking up of the Summer vacation of the Bankers and great operators to the country. On Saturday the Exchange adjourned at 3 o'clock on fairly steady prices for the Railroads and some depression on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The Public Funds were also steady, and Gold left off at 115@115⅛ ⅞ cent.

The New Central Coal Company of Maryland, located and directed from this City, present the condition and prospects of their mines and finances. Their Coal Lands in the Cumberland Bituminous Field of Maryland consist of 3,415 Acres, divided between the Big Vein, Koontz, Oak Hill and Strawberry Plains estates, with all the Railroads, Cars, Planes and other stock for conducting a large business. Their capital is $200,000, and their present surplus, July 1, 1872, $300,000. Their contracts for Coal for the present season amount to 300,000 tons, and their present production, from their own mines, is stated to be fully 1,500 tons ⅞ day. Mr. H. Gourad is President of the Company, and the principal Directors are Mr. Calhoun, of the Fourth National Bank; Mr. C. L. Anthony, Mr. Samuel F. Barger, Mr. Elliot F. Shepherd, and Mr. H. L. Dyer, of New-York; Mr. J. H. Hoyt, of the New-Haven Railroad; Mr. C. W. Chapin, of the Boston and Albany Road, and Mr. D. T. Hotchkiss, of New-Haven.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

The large sales of Northern Pacific 5-20 Gold Bonds show their popularity with investors, and we recommend them to the public because of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, both as a first-class railroad security and a real estate mortgage on lands worth twice the amount of the proposed loan.

The Bonds are selling at par in currency, have thirty years to run, payable, principal and interest, in gold, exempt from United States tax to the holder, are a first and only mortgage on the road and its earnings and upon a Government grant of land, averaging on completion of the road about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000 coupon and registered, and are sold at par and interest in currency.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage does much advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at sight (6 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

MIDLAND PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by

SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 20 Wall-st.

GREENLEAF, MORRIS & CO.,
No. 68 Exchange-place,
New-York, N. Y.,
Offer for sale, and confidently recommend as a safe investment, the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent Bonds of the

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
of which more than 200 miles are already in operation, and the iron is being laid on the balance of the line at the rate of half a mile per day.

No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped. The mortgage is for $16,000 per mile. New-York Directors, Jesse Hoyt and A. L. Bernheimer. Full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished on application personally or by letter.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	12	Resin, pkgs	472
Beeswax, pkgs	11	Rosin, pkgs	2,[illegible]
Beef, pkgs	1,[illegible]	Spirits Turpentine, pkgs	[illegible]
Beef, tierces	144	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Beef, tierces	144	Tobacco, pkgs	[illegible]
Beef, tierces	144	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Beef, tierces	144	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Beef, tierces	144	Wool, bales

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 19, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 5th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLE. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DRAM—SKETCH, &c. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.
TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 5
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00
Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.
These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Terms, cash in advance.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.
3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.
4. Jake Thompson's letter.
5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.
6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.
7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.
8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.
9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.
10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.
12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.
13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Schell, Belmont, Trumbull, Doolittle, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brooks's.
14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

Horace Greeley repeatedly pointed out in the campaign of 1868, that however decent a man Horatio Seymour might be, he *could* not, as President, be better than his party. This is as true of Greeley now as it was of Seymour then. Yet Mr. Greeley's own friends acknowledge that the worst men in the country compose his immediate party.

The Democratic Party now profess to accept the amendments to the Constitution, and Horace Greeley professes to believe in the sincerity of that acceptance. But only last February, the Democrats in the House of Representatives were asked to vote in favor "of such REASONABLE legislation of Congress AS MAY BE NECESSARY to make them in their letter and spirit most effectual," and all but eight of the Democrats voted NO. The amendments are mere nullities, without appropriate legislation, and the Democrats voted to leave them mere nullities. A Democratic victory means, therefore, the reversal of the results of the war—nothing else, nothing less.

Every day the indications become more distinct that the Democratic Convention to be held at Louisville is to be a body whose numbers and influence will entitle it to respect, while it will be vastly the superior of its predecessor at Baltimore as a representative of Democratic sentiment. Judging others by themselves, the Greeleyites cannot conceive of anybody being prompted by principle in political action, and consequently they are busily engaged in saying that the Louisville movement is paid for with Republican money, just as Mr. GREELEY used to assert that Mr. DAVID A. WELLS had been bribed with British gold. But the Straight Democrats, not greatly troubled, apparently, by these slanders, are quietly organizing their forces without any other help, so far as we can see, than the universal Democratic repugnance to GREELEY. Their Convention is, therefore, not unlikely to be a very well-defined element in the Presidential contest. Judging from present indications, the Republicans may yet have to wheel about to face this new antagonist, leaving Mr. GREELEY and his gang as guerillas upon the flank, unworthy of attention when the enemy is in force in our front.

The statement which we publish today brings the details of the disbursements on account of the Children's Fund down to date. Those who have given attention to the items of the accounts, both for excursions and for sick relief, will have noted that our agents have been liberal without being lavish, and that extreme care has been taken to see that every dollar of the money subscribed produced some substantial and beneficial result. In the same spirit and according to the same methods, we shall continue to administer the fund during the few weeks that remain in which its further expenditure will be required. We shall then have something to say about the disposal of the balance which may remain as a nucleus for the necessities of another season. We shall also, ere long, have something to say about the general disposal of charitable funds in this City. The experience of our agents in the management of the Children's Fund has put us in possession of many valuable facts and suggestions in regard to organization for charitable purposes, and has also supplied us with some data by which to test the value of the results obtained in exchange for many liberal grants of public and private money. If the Children's Fund should prove the means of introducing some little system into the present chaotic condition of our charitable administration, it will be not the least of the many indirect benefits which have attended it.

The State Elections.

After a vexatious delay, due to the scanty means of communication between the different parts of the State, we are able this morning to present the official returns of North Carolina election in complete form, with the exception of three counties. It will be seen from our table, that in a total vote of nearly 200,000 votes Gov. CALDWELL has a majority of 2,208, and that while the Republicans have gained 12,790 on the vote of 1870, the Democrats have gained only 6,128, making the net Republican gain 7,062.

These figures, carefully considered, show what a splendid triumph has been achieved by the Republicans of North Carolina, but they also show the more important fact that the Republican Party in the nation at large has been strengthened instead of weakened by the bitter war that has been waged upon it within its own ranks. No fact is so generally admitted as that in politics like causes produce like effects upon popular opinion everywhere in the nation, and keeping this fact in view we can see the full significance of these returns. Despite the desertion of some supposed to be among its most honored leaders, and notwithstanding the avalanche of charges of corruption, imbecility and treason to its principles, which were hurled upon it by the movement which made the Senate of the United States, for nearly a whole session a machine for the dissemination of scandal, the Republican Party has become more powerful in a State where it was laboring under such grave difficulties as are incident to having the legislative power in the hands of opponents. On the other hand the Democrats, with the universal amnesty which permits every rebel and every Kuklux to vote, with the aid of the so-called Liberal Republicans, marching under the banner of a recreant Republican, as their Presidential candidate, liberally supplied with Tammany money, and resorting to wholesale intimidation and fraud, have been able to make only a small apparent gain on their vote of 1870, when murder and scourging were their chief political weapons.

There is great encouragement in such facts for those Republicans who have yet to meet the common enemy in their respective States. In Vermont this enemy is so weak that it requires little effort to secure a decisive triumph, and it may be that this year, from the apathy of the Republicans, the usual majority will not be quite reached. The party is, however, well organized throughout the State, and with the issues of the Presidential contest which are so intimately associated with the State election, properly presented to the people, we have no doubt that Vermont would show equal devotion with North Carolina to the cause of human liberty and substantial progress. In Maine these issues are being powerfully presented by Speaker BLAINE and other prominent Republicans, and notwithstanding the boasts of the Democrats and of those Republicans who have abandoned principle for the chance of office, we have little doubt that Maine will equal, although she will strive vainly to eclipse the noble record which North Carolina has made.

But in Vermont and Maine very little time remains for the North Carolina election to have its proper effect, and it is reserved for Pennsylvania and Indiana to receive the chief benefits of the splendid figures of the old North State. It is undeniable that in all the States there is a large floating vote which does good only when it has the opportunity of following a good example, because it goes with the party which seems to have the better prospects. The result in North Carolina shows beyond cavil that the Republican Party is far stronger than its opponents, and just so fast and so far as this fact is brought to the knowledge of the people will the floating vote become Republican. In Pennsylvania and Indiana there is ample time to inform every voter, and although there might be from local causes a diminution of the Republican majorities in both Vermont and Maine, it need exercise no bad influence in the other two States. In Pennsylvania, as our special correspondence has shown, the Republicans are laboring under some local difficulties, but these have been in great part happily overcome, the party is thoroughly organized, active, aggressive, already making a spirited contest, and with the encouragement of the complete North Carolina returns it should, and we do not doubt will, achieve a substantial triumph in October. If the charges which have been made against Gen. HARTRANFT could be proved to be true, we should insist upon his defeat at whatever cost, but none of them having been so proved no Republican is justified at such a time as this in making war upon him. It will not do to say that he may be defeated and Gen. GRANT yet carry the State; such talk is usually the prelude to the complete abandonment of principle. In Indiana matters are better than in Pennsylvania, as the State ticket is one of the strongest ever put before the people, the nominations for Congress are wholly acceptable, and the party is charging in splendid style upon the mongrels arrayed against it.

To our friends in all these States which are, practically, to decide the Presidential contest, we say, take heart from the glorious deeds of our brethren in North Carolina, but take no bond of fate. Assume that nothing is done so long as anything remains to be done which can render the defeat of the enemy more crushing. That enemy is wily, unscrupulous—has been rendered desperate by the repulses already received, and has no notion of abandoning the contest. Only by constant watchfulness, constant effort, can such a victory be gained as will decide, for all time, that in this land "every man is himself." Remember that only perseverance keeps honor bright, and that to be too sure is to invite disaster. Today all the advantages of the vital struggle in which we are engaged are clearly with us; we can lose them only by supineness and over-confidence. Let us keep steadily at work, then, until we have buried the unholy alliance for the sake of spoils, under a majority so great that American politics can never be disgraced again by a coalition as base.

Doolittle's Duel.

The President of the Baltimore Convention, who left the Republican Party because "it had become too corrupt," was confronted in the TIMES of Thursday last with proofs that he had been one of the meanest and most hypocritical of those who have sheltered themselves under the name and character furnished to a great party by better men. As yet there has been no response from the Senator from Wisconsin, and no promise of one save, perhaps, the doubtful announcement of the *Tribune* that "Mr. DOOLITTLE will probably have something to say in reply." Mr. GREELEY's organ is obviously at a loss to imagine what that "something" can be, and finds it, for once, impossible to manufacture any kind of whitewash that will stick to the reputation of this precious "reformer." When Senator DOOLITTLE is able to articulate the expected something, we trust that he will not attempt to elude any of the following points of our indictment against him:

About the beginning of December, 1864, he obtained for THOMAS J. CONATTY, who had just then resigned a clerkship in the United States Treasury, a permit to purchase cotton in certain rebel States to the amount of fifty thousand bales. Such permits were, in those days, considered equivalent to the bestowal of a moderate fortune, and though CONATTY supposed that Senator DOOLITTLE's influence had been exerted for him in a perfectly disinterested way, DOOLITTLE looked at the matter in a somewhat different light. The Senator told the ex-clerk verbally that he had got a very good thing, and could afford to allow him (DOOLITTLE) a share in the proceeds without being any the poorer. To clinch the matter, DOOLITTLE handed CONATTY a draft of a letter, dated Dec. 29, 1864, which he had drawn out in his own handwriting for CONATTY to copy, to sign, and to transmit to his "disinterested" benefactor. The letter makes CONATTY promise, as a mark of his high admiration of the character of the Senator from Wisconsin, to remit to him "one-fourth of all the profits" realized after paying expenses, from the fortune-bearing cotton permit. The original draft of this letter in Senator DOOLITTLE's handwriting is in our possession, and has been photographed for inspection and distribution.

In addition to this we have the originals and fac-simile photographic copies of letters of the following purport: The reply dated Dec. 30, 1864, and marked "private and confidential," sent by DOOLITTLE in acknowledgment of what he calls the "magnanimous proposition" of CONATTY. In this letter the Senator takes occasion to state that the cotton permit was obtained "without any word or influence or thought" of his, and that he never "had any knowledge or thought" of the generous and magnanimous offer contained in CONATTY's communication, before receiving it. When DOOLITTLE says his "something," perhaps he will explain who it was that he expected to deceive by this ludicrously overdone system of falsification. Then we have the original and copies of a letter dated Dec. 21, 1864, in which DOOLITTLE incloses to CONATTY an introduction to that recent convert to "liberalism," Gen. BANKS, and which closes with a pious ejaculation for the success of a partnership which he had begun in falsehood, and was evidently prepared to cement in fraud. The letter to Gen. BANKS is also in our possession, and has been photographed like the others. It contains the suggestive announcement that Senator DOOLITTLE considered the filling of his own pocket "a matter of most trifling importance." The last of the series is from DOOLITTLE to CONATTY, and refers to the official list of articles which the War Department had prohibited being exchanged for cotton. It is dated Jan. 6, 1865, and shows that Senator DOOLITTLE was determined to spare no effort to obtain the "fortune" of which he had secured himself so very substantial a slice.

Senator DOOLITTLE cannot deny the genuineness of these letters, which are all in his own handwriting. If his memory is at fault about their contents, let him select some impartial and respectable persons to whom the originals may be submitted for the better information of himself and the public. We shall be glad to furnish our quota of irreproachable members to any such committee of inspection, and shall abide by their joint verdict upon the correctness with which we have given the contents of the letters, and, if need be, upon the genuineness of the letters themselves. Only let Senator DOOLITTLE say his "something" quickly or retire forever into merited oblivion and disgrace.

Tammany's Choice.

A year ago there was no subject on which the Democratic papers of this City were more positive than upon the non-existence of the Tammany Ring. Over and over again they asserted that the statements then made by the TIMES were purely imaginary, that the figures given were false, and that the movement to establish good, honest government was merely a party scheme. Happily for our City and country, these denials were estimated by the great mass of the people at their real worth. Popular feeling is generally correct, and is little likely to be misled by either journalistic or political trickery; a fact that the writers for certain "Liberal" and Democratic papers are vainly attempting to ignore. We have asserted from the best authority that the old leaders of the Tammany Ring were the organizers and abettors of the combination opposition to Gen. GRANT's re-election. There is nothing very strange in the statement, for the entire campaign, from the fraudulent nomination of GREELEY at Cincinnati, to the miserable attempts to seize the fruits of a Republican victory in North Carolina, has betrayed its parentage beyond the possibility of mistake.

The TIMES, however, has succeeded in making the name of Tammany unpopular; and in order to counteract this influence, the Greeley newspapers are, one and all, publicly pretending to repudiate their associates. By some singular mental process, the *Tribune* has brought itself to believe that "Boss" TWEED is an earnest supporter of Gen. GRANT; and that not content with simply voting for his favorite, he is recklessly spending his stolen millions in aid of the men who have been his worst enemies. Such a spirit of Christian forgiveness is as rare as it is remarkable. There is, besides, in the story, a touch of poetic justice, seeming more of heaven than of earth; yet so excessive is its ideality that we feel sure its author must have blushed when he attempted to transmute it into a fact. And now the *World*, which first claimed that there was no Ring; then that it was strongly supporting GREELEY; and later, that "its members were scattered to the four winds," has taken up the same pleasant fiction. Its versatility, for which it is justly celebrated, is its only excuse for doing this, as from its intimate acquaintance with TWEED and his associates it must know that the statement is utterly false.

The support which the former plunderers of our City are now giving GREELEY is of too decided a character to be disguised by any such shallow hypocrisy as this; indeed, its sheer absurdity is its own contradiction. What better proof of this support could be wished than that the numerous Tammany officials, still in power, are the most active adherents of the "philosopher." Tammany, in whose councils the influence of TWEED, SWEENY and the rest of the gang is still all-powerful, proffered a most vociferous homage to its new-found candidate as soon as the Baltimore Convention gave it the least pretext for so doing; but the birth of this sentiment dates back at a much earlier period, and at a time when the *Tribune* found so much to admire in the "towering spirit" of SWEENY and the honesty of HALL. It is as idle for the "Liberal" leaders to deny that this support is given to them, as it is for them to claim that they are still Republicans. No one believes them, and truly the strain upon their imagination must have been intense if they ever honestly supposed any one would.

A Man is Known by the Company He Keeps.

When asked to favor the Cincinnati Convention, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON said, "I know who the enemy is for, and so I know who I am against."

Who go for HORACE GREELEY? Some respectable men who go for "anything to beat GRANT." These men have been deceived and borne away by the flood of calumny and misstatement which has deluged the land. They are sincere, and imposed upon.

Who else go for GREELEY? Who nominated him? Where are the men who have been turned out of office? Where are the disappointed office-seekers? Where are the envious, the spiteful, the mercenary, the disreputable, and they who have a grudge? Where are the piqued, who think their neighbors have never appreciated them, though they have regularly begged to be appreciated and elected or appointed to something? Where are they who unblushingly avow patronage as their price, and who bolt on the question of spoils? Where are the Pharisees with their covetous sanctity and their self-righteous conscious pretensions? Where are the sly tricksters, the cat-footed impostors and Uriah Heeps, "walking and mincing as they go," professing to have turned reformers?

Where are the wordy theorists, the fatuous pedants, the grumblers, meddlers, and quinsonous, who think wisdom will die with them, and who think themselves into hot-house publicity, and who think themselves into hot-house publicity, and who think themselves into hot-house publicity

SEEKING FRESH AIR.

The City Pouring Out its Thousands of Workers.

Excursions to Harlem, High Bridge and Staten Island—Scenes and Incidents—A Day of Rest and Enjoyment.

To Harlem and High Bridge.

To the very many people who are unable to leave the City at this unpleasant season except for a few hours at a time, the little steam-boat excursion to Harlem and High Bridge is one among the many similar pleasures open to them to enjoy. But this trip can be made with much more satisfaction and comfort to the pleasure-seeker at some times than at others. On any secular day of the week the tide in the steam-boats of either of the two opposition lines (one going to Harlem and the other to Morrisania) is pleasant enough, but on Sundays the rivalry between the two companies leads them to crowd their boats, not only uncomfortably, but even dangerously, and to wait long after the advertised starting time, each boat endeavoring to secure the last passenger. No matter how full the boats are, there always seems to be room for one more, and the respective commanders display as much skill in "packing" as an expert street-car conductor. All who can possibly go on a week-day, therefore, had better not wait until Sunday to enjoy a trip up the Harlem River.

But there is a large class of working men, small storekeepers, etc., and their families ("the boss and missis of the country," as they are called about election times,) to whom Sunday is the only holiday in the week, and who must have their fresh-air excursions on that day or not at all. It was with passengers of this sort that the Harlem River steam-boats were loaded yesterday, and from 10 in the morning until 7 in the evening, when the last boat came back to the city, they were crowded to their utmost capacity. The Morrisania, the 9 o'clock boat, (so-called, although it did not leave Fulton Ferry until half-past,) was loaded with passengers to her almost carrying capacity; while her rival of the other line was in a like uncomfortable condition. Arriving at the foot of Fulton-street, the boats were met by hoarse, perspiring, red-faced men, the "drumming" of the respective lines, each yelling himself hoarse in urging the merits of his boat. Submitting to be collared by one of these, the intending excursionist found himself in a crowd of men, women and children, all perspiring and hurrying toward the boat, whence the shrill whistle of the steam-whistle blowing as if the boat were to start at once. This was a very practical joke. For three quarters of an hour before the start was really made, those whistles and bells maintained their decoy alarm, and beguiled the approaching passengers into running themselves out of breath, under the wildly erroneous idea that they were in danger of being too late. On board there was a sweltering but good humored company, consisting, for the most part, of brawny, sun-burnt men, evidently mechanics, accompanied by their wives and children. It was observable, as it always is in an assemblage of this character, that there were a great many babies, who accomplish the feat of being too numerous considering the small dimensions of the boat, and some of them smoked very bad tobacco; and that the children, which were numerous, had a habit of getting lost in the crowd; whereupon their mothers shrieked anxiously for them, and, on recovery, sometimes spanked them, which, in turn, caused a pleasant diversion among the children of the spanked. There were young men, taking their smartly-dressed sweet-hearts for an airing, restless lads out for a swim and a row on the Harlem, and small parties of young men on a mild sort of a spree. Of the older men many were German. Boats for always taking their whole family—fathers, mothers, children and babies—and even their servants, are not the rule among this kind, as often as possible. Just before the start a boy of thirteen swam, on a wager, from Fulton Ferry, on the New-York side, to the ferry on the other side, followed by a small boat, and the passengers on the steam-boat crowded on one side to see the lad, so that it seemed as if the Morrisania would capsize.

Arriving at Morrisania, nearly everybody, as with one mind, hurried aboard the Tiger Lily or Cable for a trip to High Bridge, causing both to be crowded to their utmost capacity. Which, perhaps, is not so uncomfortable as the larger vessel just abandoned. The shady trees and groves of Carmansville, just below High Bridge, looked as cool and inviting that many decided there and spent the rest of the day wandering in the groves, adding to the scores who had preceded them. Many, however, went as far as High Bridge, where hundreds of people had been since morning, amusing themselves by resting in the public-houses, climbing up the hill-side, lying on the grass, under the trees, or leaning over the high parapet of the bridge.

Toward sunset the current of travel set toward home, and the boats coming back were filled with parties tired but happy, carrying bouquets of wild flowers and leaves, and looking and feeling abler to meet the exhausting toil and heat of another Midsummer week. A race between the Harlem and the Sylvan Dell added to the excitement of the home trip, the latter boat beating easily.

On Staten Island.

The Westfield disaster has long ago been forgotten, and the very steamer—repaired, refitted, re-named—carried her thousands to Staten Island yesterday as bravely as ever. The sail across the harbor is, of course, very pleasant, but after that has been duly appreciated one cannot help wondering why so many people go to Staten Island on Sundays. There must be some attraction, for at the first landing—Stapleton—yesterday, by the 9 o'clock boat, over six hundred pleasure-seekers disembarked. The reporter determined to follow them and to ascertain the mystery of their coming. The road upward from the pier was a blinding stretch of hot sand, without an inch of shade from any tree, until the hill was reached. Half the people gazed at it in terror, and began to wipe their foreheads in anticipation. Those who had umbrellas resolutely went ahead, but the others, with a discouraged air, entered the hotel and ordered refreshments, or else seated themselves at the small tables on the rude lawns outside. The reporter followed the brave-hearted ones who were daring sun-stroke in pursuit of the mysterious something or somewhere. Struggling out into a long line like horses in a tow-rope, the pleasure-seekers, in a moist and sweltering condition, toiled slowly up the hill. On the left hand appeared a bold, green promontory, which could be ascended by a broad wooden stair-case. Upon the brow of the hill was just perceptible a swing of gigantic size and scientific construction. Some of the gentlemen disappeared here from the road, and were soon descried mounting the Jacob's Ladder. The ladies declared it was much too steep, and resumed their toiling up the hill difficulty. A turn was shortly made to the left, and here a winding path was attained, which circuitously ascended the brow of the hill from another side. Passing through a tumble-down fence, which had evidently not been painted for many years, the party found themselves on a beautiful sloping lawn, covered with benches and wooden tables. In the immediate rear was a wooden edifice of some pretensions, styled the Pavilion, the steps of which of a Sunday are occupied by a noisy crowd of men, all talking and shouting, laughing and talking at the same time. They were having glasses of lager round, and drinking to the health of Grant and Wilson, particularly Wilson. Well dressed, and of various nationalities, it was hard to comprehend what they were doing there, but a glance at their hands showed that they were working cobblers, and on their conversation it seemed that they were an independent club, who had a great admiration for the man of Natick, and decided to strengthen the club feeling by having a sociable dinner together at the Pavilion. With the exception of these gentlemen, the crowd at the place at that hour were all either family men with their wives and children or young fellows with their sweethearts. For the days of romance were over, and, with one of the loveliest views in the world at their feet, they chose to drink lager in comfortable enjoyment of their pipes or book after their straggling children. The lovers were more amusing. They were what is called among certain classes of society steady company, and it is very probable that they go together every Sunday to some suburban pleasure ground. They sat at the tables stolidly, with a glass of lager before each, apparently buried in the most profound reflections. They did not look at the fair landscape, at the distant forts gleaming in the sun, and the white patches of Rockaway flashing out of the blue ocean. They gazed steadily at their boots. At length the youth would find an the distance some other youth with whom he was acquainted, and would immediately depart, at the point, leaving the young man steady company with him. Then the two ladies talked together, and the men went and fired at the target to try their skill, or adjourned to the bar and took something, or discussed politics. Tongue-tied when in the company of the maids of their choice, these good fellows were quite fluently and sensibly among themselves. At night time the Pavilion is crowded to the last degree, and the consumption of lager-beer is something wonderful. As there is very little quarreling and no fighting the German plea for their favorite beverage may be said to be justified. The play now attracts more attention than it did hands, and everybody seems to appreciate the long lines of light in the corner of Brooklyn which are visible from the Pavilion hill, and the variously-colored lights displayed by the steamers and sailing vessels in the harbor. So cool and pleasant is the place, so free from musquitoes, and so agreeable every way, that the visitors generally stay to the last train, and then tear down the side of the hill in spasmodic attempts to save the steamer. As the side is frightfully steep some of the pleasure-seekers get down much quicker than they desire, and arrive at the bottom in a very dilapidated condition. Those who go down the ladder generally consider to be at the pier as soon as the more adventurous quad who descend the hill.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A Drunken Truckman Robbed by a Stev—Arrest of the Lad and Recovery of a Portion of the Money.

At a late hour on the night of the 14th inst., Officer Joseph Hall, of the Fifth Precinct, while on patrol discovered a man lying in the gutter in Greenwich-street, near Laight, in a state of intoxication. He was taken to the Leonard-street Police Station, where it was ascertained that his name was James Le Grand, truckman, of No. 210 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. In about an hour afterward, Philip Sheridan, a boy twelve years of age, residing at No. 321 Greenwich-street, brought in a bundle of receipts which he stated he had found in Greenwich-street, and which were discovered to belong to Le Grand. The next morning Le Grand informed Capt. Petty that $654 had been rolled up in the receipts, specifying the notes. The Captain placed the matter in the hands of Detectives Field and Stevens. After a thorough investigation the officers became convinced that the boy Sheridan had stolen the money. On the 16th inst., Thomas McGarvey, aged sixteen, also of No. 321 Greenwich-street and a cousin of Sheridan's, was arrested. After being locked up he admitted that at noon on the 15th inst., his cousin had given him a $50 bill which he got changed at the Nassau Bank. He gave $100 to Sheridan, $50 to Martin Fitzgerald, $50 to Martin Nester, $50 to James Tierney, $50 to James Callaghan, $50 to a lad named McCarthy, and had kept the balance. He also informed the officers that when being brought to the Police Station he had thrown $211 under the stoop of the Station-house, where it was subsequently found. Capt. Petty sent for the boys named, and several others who had been recipients of Sheridan's bounty, and succeeded in recovering various sums of money. All who received the money from Sheridan were boys, ranging from thirteen to sixteen years of age, residing in the Fifth Ward. On Saturday last Sheridan was arrested, and, on being taken to the Station-house, confessed that he had robbed LeGrand while he was lying drunk in the gutter, and stated that, when he brought the receipts to the Station-house, he had the money in his pocket. A considerable sum Sheridan confessed he spent in the purchase of clothing, jewelry, pocket-knives, boxing-gloves, and in mad dissipation of the cast-side theatres and places of amusement. Capt. Petty has thus far succeeded in recovering $418 94 of the stolen money, and goods amounting in value to $72. Sheridan and McGarvey are locked up, and will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court today for examination.

THE MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY.

A Tug-Boat Boarded and Nine Men, Women and Children Believed to have been Murdered.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Later advices from Bradley's Landing are to the effect that soon after the tug Helen Brooks arrived there with the trading-boat, James Trumbull went on board, and being drunk commenced trifling with the machinery. Capt. Pott ordered him to desist, to which order Trumbull replied with opprobrious epithets, and threatened to throw Pott overboard. Pott took up a shot-gun and ordered him off the boat. Trumbull went before Esquire Walt and swore out a warrant, accusing Pott of retailing liquor without a license, upon which the latter was arrested by a colored constable and taken before a Magistrate. His wife, leaving her infant with two women on the boat, accompanied him.

After waiting until nearly dark, Pott's brother, fearing trouble, took the boat over to Island No. 40, and made fast to the shore. That night Downing, the colored constable, Trumbull, and a man called Hans, took a skiff, pressed two negroes into their service, and ordered them to row across and land above the steamer, which was done.

"Chee," one of the negroes, says that on landing Downing and party ordered them to remain quiet, under penalty of death. Downing and party then crept cautiously toward the boat, which they boarded, and soon after a loud cry was heard, then several shots in quick succession. "Chee" then saw them pursuing Capt. Pott's brother, who had jumped ashore, and firing on him. Whether he was killed or not he does not know. Pott was the only one seen by "Chee" who thinks two other men, one of whom was named Robinson, two women and three children were killed and thrown overboard. When "Chee" and his partner were called to the boat they saw no one but Downing, Trumbull and Hans, who broke into the bar, and the entire party got drunk. "Chee" remembers nothing more until the boat was landed by the fisherman, as stated last night, when he jumped ashore and made his way back to Bradley's, where the wildest excitement prevailed, as nothing had been seen of Pott or his party. Downing and his party had disappeared; and from the fact that the boat has been plundered, it is feared the whole party has been murdered.

CRIME.

Murder and Lynch Law in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18.—On the night of the 10th of August, Henry Wade, colored, went into the bedroom of John Shelby, living near Ross Hill, Stewart County, Tenn., and cut his throat while asleep. Mrs. Wade awoke, screamed, and swooned. Her scream aroused a brother of Shelby, who was sleeping on the porch, and who, seeing Wade coming from the room, grappled with him, and a struggle ensued. Wade finally got away, obtained a fence-rail, and felled his antagonist with a blow on the head. He then attempted to escape, but was captured. The following night Wade was taken by a party of men from the guard, carried into the woods, hung up to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. Wade had been discharged by John Shelby from employment and had threatened revenge. John Shelby may recover, but there is no chance for his brother, whose skull is crushed.

A Woman Murdered by Her Husband.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—James McElhaney, a glass-blower, aged about thirty, shot his wife, aged nineteen, last evening, at the house of her father, in the Highland District, and discharged two barrels of his revolver at his own head, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds. Mrs. McElhaney was shot in the temple and died in fifteen minutes. The murderer attempted to escape by jumping from the second-story window, but was arrested. McElhaney is reported to be a steady, industrious workman, worth considerable property, but of a savage disposition, which compelled his wife to leave him for her father's house with their infant child.

Another Bloody Affray.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 18.—On Saturday, about midnight, a bloody affray took place at Front and Siegel streets, during which Michael Clark and Peter Mealey were beaten and cut almost to death. They were attacked by eight or ten persons in front of a variety show. Clark received deep and dangerous cuts in the left breast, shoulder and abdomen. Mealey was cut in different parts of the body, and is terribly injured in the head by the kicks of his assailants. Both men are lying in a critical condition. John Hogan and Edward McCarty, alleged to have been concerned in the attack, are in custody. Clark and McCarty had a dispute in the early part of the evening about the jurisdiction of the Board of Health in certain cases.

Murder at New-Rochelle.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Matthew Curran, a laborer on the New-York and Port Chester Railroad, was murdered here last night. Michael Foley, another laborer, was brutally assaulted at the same time. The murderer is known, but has not yet been arrested.

Murder or Suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—The wife of James McLoughlin, of this city, was found today with a stab wound in the neck, and lived but a few minutes afterward. It is not known whether it is a case of suicide or murder.

Shot by a Policeman.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown sneak-thief entered a boarding-house on Seventh-avenue, near Twenty-third-street. He was discovered by the inmates while ransacking a bureau in one of the upper rooms. An alarm was given and the thief rushed into the street, pursued by a number of people crying, "Stop thief." Patrolman Foley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, joined in the pursuit, and at Twenty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue fired at the fugitive. The bullet missed its aim and took effect in the right cheek of Raymond W. Kilduff, aged seventeen, of No. [illegible] Sixth-avenue, [illegible] making his escape. The lad was taken home to the West Thirty-second Police Station, where his injuries received attention.

SWITZERLAND.

A Romantic Tragedy—An Unnatural Vendetta.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of Aug. 8 publishes an account, sent it by a correspondent, of a tragedy which has occurred in Switzerland. It appears that a young Polish student formed the acquaintance of an American lady named Huss, with whom his two daughters was staying at Geneva. After a time he asked the hand of one of the young ladies in marriage, but was refused, and the family shortly after left for Geneva. On Aug. 4 the young lady was out for a walk in a wood with another sister and an English gentleman, when suddenly the Pole appeared, and presenting a revolver at Miss Huss and their companion, blew out his own brains. He so far succeeded in his design that both he and his victim were in the most critical state, and not expected to live. Miss Huss was shot in the head, and the bullet, passing through her temple and striking her neck, has stopped her power of speech. Intense excitement has been caused at Geneva by the news of the tragedy.

GERMANY.

Importance of the Recent Riots.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Aug. 7, says that "it would seem, afterall, that the French Press did not very much exaggerate in the matter of the Berlin riots on the 25th and 26th of last month. As is known, the immediate occasion of the disturbance was the eviction of a family which had paid no rent for some time. The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, however, stated that the evicted family parted on good terms with the landlord, that they hired a cart to remove their furniture, but that on the way dispute took place, the man refused to pay the carter, and that he unloaded the furniture and left it in the street. In any view this would give no cause for riot, the correspondent maintains, inasmuch as the firemen were assisting the family with their furniture when the scuffle began. The true causes, he says, lie deeper, in the love of scandal and the predominant disposition of our people to take part against authority. It must be added that the neighborhood is thickly peopled by a disorderly mob, which is accustomed to live on the worst of terms with the guardians of the public morals. Whatever may have been the cause, this much, at least, is certain, that the disturbances lasted from the forenoon of Thursday, the 25th, till 1 o'clock next morning, that the mob broke in doors and windows, and had to be charged again and again by the mounted police, and that a great number of arrests were made before the order was restored. On Friday afternoon the mob reappeared in greater numbers than the preceding day, and the rioting recommenced. Stones and other projectiles were thrown from the upper stories of the houses; in several of the streets barricades were erected, and it was 9 o'clock on Saturday morning before the disturbances were completely quelled."

The Republican State Convention.

The following are additional names of delegates elected to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Utica on Wednesday next:

Albany County—Second District, William Hedrick, Charles E. Smith, Robert O. Blaskall. Third District, John N. Parker, William Cluter. Addison Cole. Fourth District, Joseph Crandall, Rodney Wilcox, William Anderson.

Chenango County—J. M. Glover, Frederick Juliand, G. W. Marvin, Benjamin Kirk.

Chemung County—Seymour Dexter, Samuel N. Coe, Levi Averill.

Clinton County—L. S. Carter, E. Kingsland 2d, A. Williams, John Hopkins.

Delaware County—First District, N. C. Marvin, Rev. Andrew Shriver, B. McGibbon. Second District—Matthew Griffin, H. F. Davidson, Edwin D. Warner.

Dutchess County—First District, Charles W. Morton, Barney Bartcomb. George W. Swan, Alexander V. Sielskie. Second District, B. Platt Carpenter, W. Morgan Lee, Lewis Van Vliet, Theodore A. Hoffman.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties—John Stewart, A. D. L. Baker, William L. Wright.

Green County—H. D. Baldwin, Arthur W. Thomas, Albert Sanderson.

Jefferson County—First District, Lotus Ingalls, Thomas M. Hadsell, Charles Benjamin, Norris Winslow. Second District, James A. Bell, R. B. Biddlecome, John L. Norton, A. W. Peck.

Niagara County—Second District, Lorenzo Webster, William Hamlin, C. A. Mulligan.

Onondaga County—First District, David J. Mitchell, George N. Kenneey, James M. Gere, W. W. Perkins. Second District—Carroll E. Smith, H. P. Tolman, Alexander Van Vleck, B. L. Coleman. Third District—Beach C. Beard, George F. Adcock, Alexander A. Jones.

Ontario County—Second District, E. G. Lapham, S. D. Short, E. P. Babcock.

Orange County—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, Edward M. Madden, J. M. Allertorn, S. J. Stewart.

Oswego County—First District, D. G. Fort, B. Doolittle, J. W. Burt. Second District, Thomas Bellinger, Thomas C. Crowdies, A. G. Livingston. Third District—C. S. Sage, Dr. Bradbury, Dr. Mitchell.

Rensselaer County—Second District, William A. Plack, Marshal P. White, Stephen H. Eldred. Third District, A. H. Tucker, Ezra B. Chase, Richard A. Derrick.

St. Lawrence County—First District, H. R. James, W. M. Carey, George M. Gleason, S. P. Remington. Second District, Dolphus S. Lynde, M. D. Packard, James E. Murphy, Charles Church.

Saratoga County—First District, John McLean, M. L. Crane, Thomas Breslin. Second District, William Ketcham, Warren Duke, Caleb Bond.

Schoharie County—James Harroway, John Petrie, J. H. Mace.

Suffolk County—Stephen B. French, George H. Shepard, Edward T. Moore, John S. Marcy.

Sullivan County—Dr. A. Pease, Edgar L. Bproat, William Cornwell.

Westchester County—Third District, George A. Brandreth, D. W. Travis, Odell Close.

Sad Drowning Accidents on Rockaway Beach.

The South-side Railroad discontinued their trips to Rockaway yesterday, in consequence of which the boats were crowded with passengers, who, as they landed, wended their way to the beach. The surf was unusually heavy, compelling the bathers to cling to the ropes. Anthony Jockal, a young man from Newark, N. J., while bathing off the Neptune House, was carried out beyond his depth and disappeared. His brother-in-law, who had but a few minutes before left him, returned and missed him. About an hour afterward his lifeless body floated up on the beach. Several bathers rolled him upon the sand, believing that life was not yet extinct. Somebody suggested rolling him over a barrel, which was done quite vigorously, but he could not be resuscitated. His brother-in-law took care of the body. The deceased leaves a young wife and child.

Henry Ott, residing in Williamsburg, aged twenty years, was bathing with his employer off the Sea-view House. He was frequently told not to venture out so far, as he could not swim. While immersed up to his chest, a heavy breaker struck him and carried him off his feet. He struggled frantically to reach shallow water, but he was drowned within ten feet of half a dozen men who seemed powerless to aid him. One person threw him a rope, but he could not reach it, and disappeared. Several persons called for help. Another person, whose name is unknown, disappeared off the Howland House. It was a noticeable fact yesterday that not one person out of fifty who were in the surf could swim.

Yesterday morning a young man named Joseph Keen, residing at Far Rockaway, was carried out by the undertow, and before assistance could reach him was drowned. Four men went after the body in a boat, which was upset in the surf. Keen's sister and a friend were in danger of sharing a like fate, but by the prompt aid of some persons on shore they were rescued. Keen's body was afterward recovered and an inquest held.

The Bezirks Turnfest Exercises at the Turn Hall Yesterday.

The Turnfest of the New-York Turn District, given by the New-York Turn Verein, was inaugurated under favorable auspices at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon. The exterior of the building, as well as the different halls, were decorated with flags and garlands, and with transparencies bearing appropriate inscriptions. The attendance was very large during the day. The programme included prize Turnen by the Turner Gymnasts, and prize fencing in the afternoon, and a concert, interspersed with declamations, in the evening. The prizes, consisting of diplomas and decorations, will be awarded at the close of the festivities at Jones' Woods today. The various turner associations, of which the New-York Turn District is composed, some dozen in number, were represented by about 200 members, exclusive of the New-York Turnverein, numbering about 600. The societies represented at the festival are the following: The Turnverein of New-York, of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Bloomingdale, Morrisania, New-Brooklyn, East New-York, Harlem, Gowanus, Staten Island, and the Turnverein of the west side of this City. In addition, a delegation of fifty members and ten cadets of the Albany Turnverein, and delegations from Carlstadt and Greenpoint were present. The arrangements were in charge of a committee of nine gentlemen connected with the principal society. This morning a procession will be formed at the Turn Hall, jointly with the Sectionground Societies, and will march to the boat at the foot of Eighth-street.

TROUBLES OF PERU.

Outbreak and End of the Revolution.

Assassination of Balta by Order of Gutierrez—Gutierrez and Two Brothers Slaughtered and Buried—Restoration of Order—Vice-President Levalle the Executive.

From the Panama Star & Herald, Aug. 2.

By the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Oldera, Capt. Darke, which arrived from South this morning, we have not received our customary exchanges, owing to the trouble state of affairs prevailing in Peru; indeed, no papers had been published for some day previous to the departure of the steamer. The last that suspended was the *South Pacific Times*, which did not publish its customary issue on the 27th, nor the special edition for the steamer of 28th. This was occasioned by the impossibility of getting out the paper without great risk of life. Several shots had been fired into the office, and a nine-pounder on the night of the 25th entered the bedroom of Mr. Lawton, the proprietor, who has written us from the United States flag-ship Pensacola, in which he had taken refuge. He was accompanied by an officer of the ship and the Americans flag to the office. One of the compositors of the *Times* office, named Jas. Montagnac, was killed by a stray shot on the evening of the 26th. We have received a letter from Mr. Lawton, written from the flag-ship, in which he requests us to state that he hoped to resume the regular issue of his paper on Tuesday, the 30th. A bulletin from his office was got out on the night of the 27th. A large number of foreigners took refuge on board the Pensacola, United States flag-ship; Her British Majesty's ship Reindeer, French steamer Hamlin, and the German steamer Butler, which arrived at Callao on the 26th.

Story of the Revolution.

The correspondence of the *Star & Herald*, dated Lima, July 27, runs thus: "The events of the past week will forever be remembered in Peruvian history. The spectacle of a Constitutional President deposed and imprisoned by a military usurper; of a Congress dispersed at the point of the bayonet, after the members, irrespective of partisan feeling, had united in signing a solemn protest, declaring the new officers of the so-called Government criminals and outlaws; of an entire country gathering together its strength to repel the attack made upon its liberties and legal rights; of the rising of the people when their indignation could no longer be restrained on the news of the cowardly assassination of Balta and the Dictatorship of Gutierrez; of Balta's remains deposited in the triumph of moral force and justice over bayonets and a bastard cause; of the terrible vengeance of the populace on their tyrants; of the final re-establishment of peace, order and good government. This wonderful series of events has been witnessed by Lima in the space of five days. The Peruvian people have nobly vindicated their name and their national honor; the country is now on a firmer basis, and presents greater hopes for prolonged tranquility, prosperity and progress than it has for many years past. I communicated a brief dispatch to the *Star & Herald*, on the 19th inst., by the steamer Ville de Brest, accounting for the sudden and unexpected changes which took place on Monday, the 22d inst., but a resumé of the antecedent, became necessary for a thorough comprehension of the matters in question.

ANTECEDENT EVENTS.

Gen. Gutierres, the Minister of War under Balta's Administration, had for a long time been endeavoring to induce the President to enter into a plan for the annulling of the recent elections; to declare them null and void—in a word to effect a coup d'état and to be made the tool of Dictator over the Republic. It would appear that for some few days Balta listened to the wily insinuations of his counselor, but speedily becoming convinced, from the attitude of Congress, that the majority of that body were decidedly in favor of the election of Don Manuel Pardo for the Presidency, the opponent of the Administration, he decided to withdraw from the project. No sooner had this determination been made known to Gutierres than he filled the square in front of the Government Palace with troops and artillery, forcibly took the President prisoner, sent him to close confinement in a military barracks, declared himself supreme chief, and placed the city under marcial law. To say that this most arbitrary step took the people utterly by surprise would be under the truth. Paralyzed, without a leader, and uncertain as to the strength of the usurper, the populace resolved to await further development, and to bide their time. That time was not long in arriving; Gutierres first failed in forming a Cabinet, no respectable man wishing to be associated with him; the Diplomatic Corps refused to recognise him as the President of the country; his army began to crumble away, his ranks thinned by continual and heavy desertions; the navy stood out to sea and protested against the monstrous usurpation. Banks and commercial establishments were all closed, Gutierres strove by every means in his power to obtain funds, but none were forthcoming. The newspapers, fearful of prosecution, closed their offices; the people, peaceful citizens, and even those inclined on resistance, were fearful of traversing the streets, and, indeed, a perfect reign of terror existed in unfortunate Lima. Revolts took place in several barracks, and in Callao with varying success; the great want appeared to be some resolute chief to lead to victory. Pardo and other distinguished men had fled to the Legations or to the ships of war.

MURDER OF BALTA.

Thus did matters proceed until yesterday morning, the 26th. The roar of cannon in Callao, distinctly heard in Lima, announced that at last some steps were being taken to assert the people's cause, the excitement grew apace in the capital—Col. Silvestre Gutierres, the brother of the Dictator and his Minister of War, was assailed with shouts and imprecations in the railway depot—replying to the threats with his revolver, he was instantly attacked with the same weapon, and in a moment lay dead on the pavement. The people mutilated the corpse in a shocking manner, and only through the efforts of the employes of the railway was it rescued from their hands. The news was immediately carried to the Dictator in the palace. Furious with rage at the loss of his chief support, he dispatched orders to the barracks, where Balta was confined, to kill him there and then. The command was carried into effect without loss of time. The unfortunate President was discovered ill in bed when the assassins entered. The prisoner of three murderers drew his pistol and shot the President three times, each ball inflicting a fatal wound; and, by his orders, the soldiers accompanying him pierced the inanimate body with their bayonets.

THE UPRISING.

This was the match that fired the magazine of the people's heart. Gathering hastily together, with such indifferent arms as could be procured, an attack was resolved upon the bloody monster who had slain their chief. At this moment providentially appeared many of the prominent men of the popular party, unable to further contain their indignation, and quick to improve the favorable moment for action. But Gutierres, awed and terrified at the great roar of the people's cry heard in every part of the city, "Death to the murderer!" called his few remaining troops together, and on foot, in their midst, marched with pistol in hand to the fort of Santa Catalina, in the suburbs of the city, and there turned at bay. Col. Herencia Zevallos, the first Vice-President of the Republic, now put himself at the head of the insurgents, and was hailed with cheers and ovations. Constitution and the law was the battle-cry of the populace. What nobler proof could be desired of their loyalty and faith? Proceeding to the Government House, Col. Zevallos assumed the formal direction of public affairs, appointed a Cabinet composed of some of the most distinguished men of the country; Ribeyro, Riva-Aguero, Morales, Canseco and Tejeda, and speedily took the necessary steps to preserve public order. There was hardly any necessity for this.

KILLING OF GUTIERRES.

The people, although intensely excited, only had one object, the summary punishment of Gutierres. The Dictator still defied his pursuers. Later in the evening, it became evident to him that the remnants of his followers, in the fort itself, were deserting his cause. There was but one mode left—escape. Wrapped in a cloak and with a wide-lapped hat, he emerged alone from the fortress, and had proceeded through the city to the main street, when he was recognized. He rushed into a druggist's shop, where he was speedily surrounded by the crowd. In less time than it takes to transcribe these words, all that was left on earth of Tomas Gutierres was a bloody, heaving disfigured mass of human flesh. The people, exulting in their victory, dragged the body to the principal square and hung it to a lamp-post. On the morning of the 27th the corpse of the Dictator and of his brothers, naked, covered with gore and mud, were swinging from the high towers of the great Cathedral, cursed at and reviled by 30,000 people. From thence they were lowered and buried to adhere in the principal square. The example will be held as a solemn warning to future Dictators in Peru. Now the story closes; the minor details are of no importance. The loss of life will probably not exceed 200, and the city is perfectly tranquil.

RESTORATION OF ORDER.

To-morrow Col. Zevallos reconvenes Congress, the work of scrutinizing the electoral returns is to be proceeded with, and Mr. Pardo, now without a competitor, will be declared President of the Republic. On the 2d of August or thereabouts, Zevallos will resign the reins of power into the hands of Pardo, and the country, now finally freed from that odious military rule which for so long a period of years has been its curse, will enter into new life. Real Republican government in Peru, the people have nobly asserted, has power, the law and constitution are respected, and after passing safely through the snake, the brave citizens of Lima seem to likely to end a country triumphant in their victory. Peace and tranquility are paramount. Peru may congratulate herself in has good fortune."

A RETROSPECT—THE FUTURE.

"Throughout the movement the greatest order was observed, the very massive plaster guard over the public Treasury and the principal establishments in the city. The only incident of note in this respect was the forcible opening of a chest in search of arms. This certainly was regrettable, in view of the calumny, the insidious of Peruvian securities abroad may be well satisfied with the aspect of affairs here. With a [illegible] Government [illegible] to the able and [illegible] Pardo, the country is [illegible] to progress as [illegible] interest of."

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

Significance of the "Rapprochement" from the Austrian Stand-Point.

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*, writing on the 2d inst., says: "Although there have of late been many indications of success of the efforts made by the Court at Berlin at St. Petersburg, a very unusual sensation was produced here by the news that the Czar will meet our Emperor in the German capital. Public opinion in Austria had become so accustomed to the coldness which has so long characterized the relations of the Vienna Cabinet with Russia that even the ostentatious friendliness with which the Archduke William was received at St. Petersburg was not regarded as an event of any much importance. The Czar's decision to meet the Emperor Francis Joseph at Berlin at once placed matters on an entirely novel footing. It is obvious that this interview between the three Emperors means much more than an act of courtesy. All potentates here are unanimous in hailing it as a guarantee of peace, and the universal satisfaction is the greater that the first overtures have come from a Power which of late has been the only one in Europe to give any cause for alarm. Even the Liberals admit that in such cases the free action of the Sovereign may be of the greatest benefit to the welfare of nations. And, certainly, public opinion in Russia and Austro-Hungary had been consulted, the relations between those countries would have grown worse instead of better, and any moment might have brought about a crisis, while now the wise initiative of the Sovereigns have inaugurated a policy which all parties approve, and which it is hoped will avert the dangers arising from antagonism of race and political opinion. When the news first arrived it was said that it was as much a surprise to the diplomatists as to the people generally. This, however, was attributing to the Sovereigns exclusively a credit which is also justly due to their advisers. As to Count Andrassy, he has long looked forward to such a meeting, and the whole of his policy was so calculated as to pave the way for it. Nor is his triumph in any way diminished by the testimony which is today given by one of the leading Viennese newspapers to the present Ambassador in London, that it was he who prepared the field of which Count Andrassy is now reaping the harvest. Another leading organ, the *New Free Presse*, which usually supports the Government in all important questions, does not on the occasion view the policy with unalloyed satisfaction. It seems to think, as the organ of the German Liberals in Austria, that their interests would be sufficiently protected if Austria restricted herself to keeping up her present intimate relations with Germany; and it fears that the important questions affecting Austro-German understanding would excite the hostility of the Slavs, who might think that Russia would claim an equivalent for her conciliatory conduct. But these fears are not shared by the general public any more than those which have been expressed in other quarters lest a rapprochement with Russia should place the free institutions of Austria in danger."

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Imminence of an International Difficulty—The Significance of a Boat.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on Aug. 5, says: "Yesterday it was said that a serious disagreement had arisen between the Sublime Porte and Turkey in consequence of a slight offered to the French Minister at Constantinople. It appears that the Sultan, when he grants an audience to Mr. Elliott or to Gen. Ignatieff, asks them to be seated. And the other day M. de Vogüé during an interview demanded the same favor. The Sultan graciously complied and asked the French Ambassador to sit down, but when he left, he flew in a passion and directed a telegram to be sent immediately to Paris, demanding the recall of M. de Vogüé. The Turkish Minister here had no time in laying the facts of the case before Le Réveillé, and carrying out his instructions, but the French Minister for Foreign Affairs refused satisfaction, and declared that if M. de Vogüé were withdrawn from Constantinople his place should not be filled up. This affair, which was at first treated as a joke, has now become serious in consequence of it being suspected that the misunderstanding is not so simple as it appears. There is an idea here that the French Ambassador did not act in this matter without instruction, and that French diplomatists in general have received orders to stir up strife in the hope of Germany being in the way of another Inter-difficulty. It is said that serious representations have been made to the French Government on this line of policy, and that M. Thiers and M. de Rémusat both protest that France in her present crippled condition can have no object in getting up a difficulty with the East or anywhere else. Moreover, diplomatists are not noted for their openness. By the public it is felt that the Sultan would never have acted so boldly toward France but for her peculiar position just now, and hence a good deal of irritation against the Turks."

The Guillotine on Verge.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "M. de Paris has just returned here after a tour in the provinces, during which he guillotined some of the most remarkable criminals of modern times. There were the Marseilles men, who took their victim out in a boat and tried in vain to sink the body. At Lyons M. de Paris operated upon a man named Bernard, who seduced a young girl and then murdered her shortly after she became a mother; but perhaps the most thrilling drama, taking it altogether, was that which was terminated at Arras by the execution of Courcol. This misguided wretch slew his wife with a hatchet, and the chief witness against him was his own little boy, who saw the murder perpetrated, but who pretended to be asleep for fear of being assassinated also. After killing his wife Courcol lighted his pipe and left the house, and his child then jumped out of bed and called to his mother, but she was dead. When the lad related this episode on the trial the prisoner became furious and said, 'Little viper, I would have settled your business had I known of your presence.' Courcol then indulged in violent invectives against the Judge and the police. This man has now paid the penalty of his crime, and the torture to which he was subjected reminds one strongly of *Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné*, by Victor Hugo. On the day of his execution he was aroused from his cell by the chaplain of the prison, who informed him that his time was come. Courcol then received the communion, and was afterward conveyed to the railway station at St. Omer, where he got into a second-class carriage between two *gendarmes* and started for Arras, the chaplain occupying the third place. At 11 o'clock Arras was reached, and the prisoner was then taken in a police-van to the jail, where refreshments, which he hardly touched, were served up. At 1 o'clock he heard the first mass said by the Abbé Singer, chaplain of the prison of Arras, and then a second mass by another ecclesiastic. At 2 o'clock he was entirely alone in his condemned cell, and there the procureur and other authorities assembled, and the clerk of the Court read out the sentence. Courcol showed some symptoms of irritation, but did not speak. At 3½ he had a little conversation with the chaplains, dictated a few lines to his brother, and said his prayers. The executioner and his assistants appeared, and commenced the toilet, over which they bungled to such an extent that the prisoner could not help smiling and exclaiming 'Mal adroit.' When the time at last came for getting into the van as the prison door, Courcol hesitated. 'Courage!' said one of the chaplains, but the unfortunate man did not move. A *gendarme* pushed him from behind, and he fell on his kn

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Supreme Court sales that were advertised to take place at the Exchange on Saturday last, Aug. 17, were adjourned as follows: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of Levi A. Fuller, referee, that of the four five-story tenement-houses and lots situate on the south side of Sixty-fourth-street, the last eight of Avenue C, each 25 by 100 ft., to Friday, Aug. 30; also, that of the two four-story brick stores and lots situate on the south side of Park-Avenue, old line, eight of Three Hundred and Eighth-Street, the same to Friday, Aug. 30. The same auctioneers announced that the property known as Nos. 172, 174 and 176 Mercer-street, which was advertised to be sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the same referee, was withdrawn, as the case had been settled.

REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The number of auction sales of real estate that were held during the past week at the Exchange were very few; they were all of a local nature, and principally of the character known as improved house property, many of them being unfinished buildings which the builders had failed to complete. In suburban lots but a small amount of business has been done, only one auction sale being held, which was on Thursday last by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., the property being located at Rockaway, Long Island, and comprising about four acres of land. Excluding the sales of property treated in the aggregate the sum of $7,665. The sales of suburban lots the week previous footed up to $54,017 27. The New-York City realty disposed of at public auction during the past week, ending Saturday, Aug. 17, was as follows: By B. P. Fairchild, $32,029 72; by James M. Miller, $27,000; by Joseph McGuire, $4,000. Total, $113,029 72, against $187,825 for the previous week. B. P. Fairchild also sold Brooklyn realty to the amount of $2,000. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. also sold Kentucky realty amounting to $9,200. The transactions at private sale have been more numerous than they were the week previous, the following having been sold according to corrected report of the brokers who made the sales: By L. J. Freiman & Leopinmann, No. 112 Broadway, seven full lots, on the north-east corner of One Hundred and Forty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, four lots on avenue and three lots on street, for $26,000, and resold for $29,800.

One plot on the south-east corner of St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 101 feet on avenue, 75 feet on street, near 19 feet, for $7,500.

One lot, north-west corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street and Grand Boulevard, 25 by 100, for $10,000.

One plot on the south-west corner of Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, 100 by 100, for $25,000.

One lot, south-west corner of Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, 25 by 100, for $21,000.

Two lots, Seventy-second-street, south side, 225 feet west of Eighth-avenue, for $27,000, and resold for $28,000.

Four lots on the south-west corner of Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, for $28,250.

Two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 210 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 50 by 100, for $7,250.

Sixty-one lots, located at Spuyten Duyvil, on the Dyckman estate, for $80,850.

This Week's Proposed Auction Sales.

AT THE EXCHANGE.

Monday, Aug. 19.

Mr. Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of David McAdam, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north side of Fourth-street, 215.7 feet east of Avenue C, 21.5x96.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, the lot and building situate on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 175 feet west of Second-avenue, 25 by 102.2. Also the lot and building situate on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, 25.3 by 100, by order of William M. Howland, referee.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

By Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Henry C. Pitney, Esq., referee, the premises known as the Scale Theatre and Hartman's Hotel, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, east side, and the four-story brick house and lot in the rear of the same, and known as No. 21 City-street.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philip L. Wilson, Esq., referee, the lot of land and buildings situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue, 25 by 100.11. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, one lot of land situate on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, 77.4½ feet south of Seventy-eighth-street, 24.1 by 25.6½ by 30.5 by 25 9/16. Also by order of Louis C. Lewis, Esq., referee, the lot and buildings situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of First-avenue.

Friday, Aug. 23.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, the five-story house and lot known as Nos. 235 West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, 25 by 98.2; and the lease of the two houses and lots adjoining the same, each 22.6 by 98.9, and known as Nos. 233 and 363½.

By Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, at the westbound of the City Hall, all the right, title and interest of William C. Colt, which he had on the 10th day of January, 1872, or at any time thereafter, in and to the premises known as Nos. 233 and 235 Church-street.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the five-story and basement brick double tenement-house and lot, 25 by 50, known as No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

Cortlandt-st., s. e. corner Church-st., 39.7x108x irg x108.11 ..... $110,000

Varick-st., e. s., 45.7 ft. s. of Carmine-st., 20x58.4x irg 20.8x48.2 9,000

3d-st., n. s., (No. 363) 14.6x97.4x irg 24x97.4, irregular 5,250

12th-st., n. s., 94.4 ft. e. of Dry-dock-st., 41.8x75 40,000

12th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 5th-av., runs e., 8x19x irg x8.10 10,000

20th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22.8x98.9 20,000

20th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 19,000

40th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100 16,500

67th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 1st-av., 125 x half block 32,500

74th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x102.2 11,750

126th-st., s. s., at intersection of old road, indefinite, q. c. 400

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 44th-st., 20.9x70 28,000

1st-av., w. s., 246 ft. n. of 84th-st., 25x100 14,000

1st-av., w. s., 49.8 ft. n. of 85th-st., 25x100 14,000

1st-av., w. s., 300 ft. n. of 86th-st., 25.1x94.2 11,000

8th-av., n. e. corner of 121st-st., 102.11x88; 8th-st., s. s. corner of 122d-st., 50x100 85,000

LEASE.

Greene-st., No. 257, 10 years, per year $1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 25 feet in the rear of Madison-av. The premises known as the Scale Theatre and Hartman's Hotel, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, east side, and the four-story brick house and lot in the rear of the same, and known as No. 21 City-street.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER.

With new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, &c., SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO EVERYBODY. No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 225 5th-av.

A PARK-AV. FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop thoroughly-built modern and massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue; 25x57, lot 80 feet. For sale by SAM'L W. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 225 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $90,000, unfurnished, low. W. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 225 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 6 NASSAU-st., (opposite Treasury Building,) make the sale and rental of real estate of Orange, N. J., and vicinity, a specialty.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of the City, only $600 each.
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 182 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property only, a splendid property at Orange, N. J.; over two acres; three minutes from depot; prospective value large; fine house, bay and cold grapery, bowling-alley, stable, scenery, gardener's cottage; house modern improvements; shade and fruit trees all kinds; property in the order. Address D. E. Box 3,148 Post-office.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a commodious dwelling house, containing nine rooms, with bathroom, furnace, water, &c; price, $5,500, one-half cash. For particulars address M. L., Box No. 129 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME FRENCH ROOF house, stable and 2 acres of the finest woods in Yonkers; all modern improvements; grounds 85 feet by 247 feet deep. Inquire of A. KENNEDY & SON, No. 94 2d-av., where photograph can be seen.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for one year or more, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Black well & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone-st.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to
E. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 194 Broadway, rear door from Fine-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—Headquarters for sale and exchange of city and country residences, farms, &c. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x50, in the towns of
BABYLON AND ISLIP,
on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for
SEVEN DOLLARS.
No mortgage. No after payments.
For sale at the office of the
NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION,
No. 70 State-st.,
or at the principal office of the
SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
M. BAMOA, President.
ED. R. EGBERT, Secretary.

Homes for All.

For homes, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.

A variety of new and elegant cottage and mansion houses, situation the prettiest on South-side Railroad; high and dry; healthy, and restricted (without all nuisance) only forty minutes (seven miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. E. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or to HOWLAND & HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—OR WILL ADVANCE $25,500 or more in an exchange for City property, an elegant Country Seat and fifty, or any part of 300 acres of land, on the west bank of the Hudson, above New-Hamburg; large part will be sold separately if desired; the place is within easy reach of a steamboat landing, and contains beside lots several choice building plots; scenery unsurpassed; two graperies, hothouse, farmer's house, and all buildings in perfect order. Address J. CASTRÉDE, Pacific Bank, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, made in the above-entitled matter on the 2d day of August, 1872, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., upon the premises, at the Lodi Print Works, so called, in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, the estate of said bankrupts, mentioned and described in a certain mortgage of said Lodi Print Works to E. F. Libby, and Co. bearing date the 15th day of April, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bergen, in the State of New-Jersey, free and clear from the incumbrance of said mortgage, and free and clear from any and all other incumbrances, said estate being all those two certain lots, tracts or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, and the machinery therein or thereon exhibited, all must be fixed or movable, which premises are situated in the Township of Lodi, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, and are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

The first lot beginning in the south-westerly corner thereof, at a point in the easterly line of a street forty feet in width running along the westerly line of said lot, thence (1) north, forty-one degrees and forty-two minutes east, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot along the easterly line of said street; thence (2) south forty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (3) south forty-four degrees and forty-two minutes west, three hundred and fifty-seven feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west, two hundred and eighteen feet and five-tenths of a foot to the point of beginning, containing one acre and seventy-nine hundredths of an acre, bounded northerly, easterly and southerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, and westerly by said street.

The second lot, beginning in the south-easterly corner thereof, at a point in the southerly line of said road leading to Fairmount to Aquackanonk; from thence running (1) north sixty-four degrees and thirty-nine minutes west, one hundred and ninety-three feet and four-tenths of a foot; thence (2) north twenty-two degrees and forty-five minutes east, seventy-two feet and three-tenths of a foot; thence (3) north sixty-five degrees and forty-three minutes west, one hundred and fifty feet, and two-tenths of a foot; thence (4) north thirteen degrees and fifty-nine minutes west, one hundred and eighty-six feet to the centre of the Saddle River Brook, then returning to the place of beginning; from thence running through the centre of said public road (1) north eighteen degrees and fifty-eight minutes east, four hundred and fifty-four feet and five-tenths of a foot; thence, (2,) still through the centre of said road, north twenty-two degrees and forty-eight minutes east, three hundred and fifty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot; thence (7) north sixty-seven degrees and twenty minutes west, to the centre of the Saddle River Brook; thence down said stream through the centre of said brook, the several courses and distances thereof to the end of the fourth course.

Bounded southerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, known as the Lodi Chemical Works; westerly by the middle of said Saddle River Brook; northerly by other lands of said Robert Rennie, and easterly by the centre of said public road. Also, all the buildings and erections upon said lot, with all machinery, boilers, fixtures, engines, copper rollers, and other apparatus used in printing, bleaching, dyeing and engraving. Also the dam and all the water-rights and privileges connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, as now constructed, erected and used, with the privilege of entering upon lands of said Robert Rennie, adjacent to said dam and water-rights, for the purpose of cleaning, repairing and rebuilding the same.

Excepting and reserving to the said Robert Rennie, his heirs and assigns, a right of way over the lands taken and occupied by the railroad track leading from the Lodi branch of the Hackensack and New-York Railroad to the Lodi Chemical Works, as said track is now laid down and located, with free leave and liberty at all times to pass and repass in, by and over said track, with engines, cars and tender, and also the right to enter and repair said track with workmen and laborers.—Dated the 6th day of August, 1872. SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal.
By J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.
aug5-mwfw7th.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, ten minutes' walk from depot, for one or two years, with possession at sight, house partially furnished, containing eight bedrooms, dining-room, library, two sitting-rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; two acres ground and gardens, with stable if desired. Rent low to good tenant. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 30 Wall-st., or JOHN CASSIN, on premises.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT MONT-CLAIR, N.J.—The pleasant house of Samuel Boyd, five minutes' walk from depot, containing ten rooms and bath-room; possession given Sept. 1, if desired. Apply at the house on Fullerton-av., or to WM. H. HARRIS & CO., near depot, or S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 3 West 40th-st. Apply on the premises, or A. J. LEWIS.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE furnished or unfurnished, with some ground, within an hour and a half over Spuyten Duyvil, or Harlem River; North River preferred; must be near depot; moderate rent. Address P. B. J., Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED—FOR AN INVALID LADY, AN attendant, a room and bed room, without board, in a private family. Address E. N. K., Box No. 272 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JEMATHIAS BLOODGOOD, plaintiff, against GEORGE BENJAMIN MICKLE, and his five children, Andrew Mickle and George Mickle, Caroline Augusta Lee and A. Hepsie Lee, her husband, Andrew M. Lawrence, Julia Lawrence, William E. Lawrence, Grace Lawrence, Florence T. Lawrence, also Henry B. Lawrence and Frances E., his wife as guardians of said five last-named defendants, also Caroline A. Townsend, Louisa Townsend, Laura S. Townsend, John Townsend, infants, and Theodore Townsend, as guardian of said four last-named defendants; Hannah R. Lawrence and Edward A. Lawrence, her husband, and Elizabeth Lawrence, Julia Lawrence, Augusta Lawrence, George Lawrence and Mary Louisa Lawrence, her children; also Hannah T. Lawrence, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of William E. Lawrence, deceased, and Frederick H. Lawrence, husband of said Hannah T.; also James C. Fish, as trustee, under the will of Rachel Miller, deceased, defendants.—Place of trial, City and County of New-York.—Summons (For relief.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, with the Clerk of said County, on the 15th day of July, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 15, 1872. EDWARD MITCHELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 32 Wall-street.
aug3-lawfwM

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administered in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, to 32,000 patients yearly. See long signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company.

Interest payable, free of Government tax, in
NEW-YORK, LONDON & FRANKFORT.

TRUSTEES,
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This road will be 125 miles in length when completed, and Jacksonville, Ill., an important railroad point, and Mount Vernon will be its terminus. The road is constructed from Jacksonville to Virden, a distance of thirty miles, on the line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and is THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED, PAID FOR, AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The track will be laid in time to secure the immense business of moving the Autumn crops to Raymond, sixteen miles further, on the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. This is a very important connection, as it opens another route to St. Louis, only two miles longer than by the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

Only $600,000 of the bonds are offered, as bonds will be sold only on the distance completed. The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile.

Traversing the best part of Illinois, this road will have a large coal, grain and lumber carrying trade, equaling the business of any other road in the State. It connects directly, for the purpose of freight and traffic, with the principal roads in Illinois, and intersects the great seaboard trunk lines, thus, while forming a series of through routes to the seaboard, it has access to the business of the great local lines.

The connections are as follows:

At Jacksonville with Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.

At Jacksonville with Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville.

At Jacksonville with Chicago and Alton.

At Virden with Chicago and Alton (main line.)

At Raymond with T., W. and W. (St. Louis Branch.)

At Hillsboro' with Indianapolis and St. Louis.

At Greenville with Terre Haute, Vandalia and St. Louis.

At Centralia with Illinois Central.

At Mount Vernon, with roads running direct to Shawneetown on the Ohio River, to Paducah, at which point the entire Southern system is brought into connection; and to Evansville, connecting with the important roads now centering there.

We have made careful and repeated personal examinations of this road, and of the country, cities, its organization, and of the country through which the road passes, and we wholeheartedly and confidently recommend these bonds as a good and profitable investment.

Pamphlets, which will be furnished on application, will give further and interesting information.

We offer these bonds at 85 and accrued interest in currency until further notice.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their full market price.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & Co.,
No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
No. 35 PINE-ST.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

(BELLEVUE EXTENSION.)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

$2,200,000 ISSUE.

Interest Payable February and August,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92½, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1893.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. Further particulars apply as above.

ELIZABETH CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the options of the holders of said stock, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 39 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 2d of September next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such on the close of business hours on the 20th day of August last, at which time the transfer books will be closed, and will be reopened for transfers on the 3d of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of said Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 16th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively.
A. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ON THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 16th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.
A. SERGEANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 40 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 16, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds acquired by deed of trust dated the 1st day of April, 1869, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in the resolution passed at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1869, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange on or before the close of business the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

JOHN PENNOYER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE A Series of all issues wanted by W. G. GILLAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN

BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

[illegible] of the Company having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four equal installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872,
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872,
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872,
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books are open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is subscribed for. All paid-up shares and installments paid in full with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company clears a net profit of $136,252 92, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,350,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently called upon to furnish in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000 an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the business. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 32,127 feet of bridges, 19 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and [illegible] foundations, aggregating in cost $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridge work per day in the years 1872 and 1873.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 350 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1871, was the sum of $327,141 42, or at the rate of $934,068 27 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c. the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased business of each will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can immediately, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, full and reliable information, satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED,

AT 70 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROLL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1920. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $600,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 21 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1895. By the terms of this lease, the network, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 40 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $6,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DECLARE THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We have carefully, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 88 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 8 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED SHARES OF the CENTRAL PACIFIC (of California) RAILROAD STOCK. The bonds of this Company have been mostly absorbed by European capitalists, and are selling there at 10 per cent. above those of the Union Pacific. The earnings of the road would seem to justify the statements of its projectors that it is now earning over 10 per cent. upon the capital stock. This unlisted line this security will soon be placed upon the regular call of the Stock Exchange.
H. H. HOLLISTER, No. 23 New-st.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWO SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, in the name of John Wood. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate. JOHN W. WOOD, Executor Estate JOHN WOOD, No. 65 Rendell.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL CINCINNATI BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 3 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.

SPRUCE HILL COAL COMPANY.—The stockholders of the Company are requested to communicate with A. PATTON, Secretary, No. 4 Wall-st., upon matters of importance to the stockholders.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS

UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD.

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

These Bonds bear 8 per cent. gold interest, payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, being nearly 10 per cent. upon the investment, and yielding 50 per cent. more income than Governments.

The Road is completed and in operation, twelve miles of which pass through the celebrated

BLOCK COAL FIELD OF PARKE COUNTY.

Present price for a limited number of Bonds now remaining unsold, 87½ and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-St., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.
Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.
Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.
Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.
Deposits account received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.

67TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECOND DIVIDEND.

The undersigned, receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said Company that he will pay a second dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of August, 1872, at his office, No. 160 Broadway.
ALFRED TYLEE, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of September next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 1 P. M., Aug. 19, to the morning of Sept. 3.
D. C. BABCOCK,
Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK.

A final DIVIDEND of Twenty-five per Cent. will be paid to the depositors of the Croton National Bank, on and after Aug. 20, 1872, at the office of Theodore M. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 13 Nassau-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Steamers of unusual and exceptional speed from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark to America are speedily, comfortably and cheaply at N. Ray other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

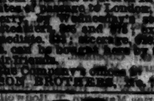
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

Australia.....Aug. 31 | Tyrone.....Aug. 28
Columbia.....Aug. 17 | Erin.....Sept. 11
Anchoria.....Sept. 7 | Cambria.....Sept. 4
Algeria.....Sept. 21 | Cheshire.....Sept. 18
Circassia.....Sept. 25 | Siberia.....Oct. 2
Abyssinia.....Oct. 9 | Siria.....Oct. 16

Alsatian, round trip, Rs. 20 Gold Rs. New-York, Glasgow, Rs. 20 Gold Rs. London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Rs. 20 Gold Rs. Derry, Rs. 20 Gold Rs. Tickets to and from Mediterranean, Rs. 20 Gold Rs. Circulars, etc., Certificates of passage can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS PLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL (CALLING AT CORK HARBOR).

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia...Wednesday, Aug. 21 | Algeria...Saturday, Aug. 24
Java...Wednesday, Aug. 28 | Parthia...Saturday, Aug. 31
China...Wednesday, Sept. 4 | Calabria...Saturday, Sept. 7
Russia...Wednesday, Sept. 11 | Africa...Saturday, Sept. 14
Olympus...Wednesday, Sept. 18 | Asia...Saturday, Sept. 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:—Cabin, $80 and $90, and $100, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $115 and $125. Steerage, $30. Excursion, $65 and $75. Steerage, $30. Excursion, $60. Children under 10 and over 1 year, half price. Children under 1 year, $5. Through tickets to all points in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America at lowest rates, and all other points on the Continent, and the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Egypt, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, etc., can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, or to

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC, 3,000 TONS EACH.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 6 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....Saturday, Sept. 14, 10 A. M.

Apply at the White Star Dock, Pavonia-ferry, foot Morris-street, or to JAMES TAYLOR, No. 1 Bowling-green.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Cabin passage, $80 and upwards according to location of rooms in midship section, which are the most desirable for sea sickness and accompanying discomforts.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now do so at a cheap rate, in currency.

Tickets can be booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, Malta, Alexandria, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information, please apply at the Company's offices, No. 9 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued forward to Cork, Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Limerick, Sligo, Ballyshannon, Der

THE CHILDREN'S FUND

Weekly Statement of the Treasurer's Receipts and Expenditures.

Aggregate Amount of Contributions to Date, $18,549 62.

Total Amount Expended for Excursions and Relief, $8,162 56.

Detailed Statement of the Expenditures—How the Money Has Been Spent—What Has Been Accomplished—Interesting Facts.

We present herewith the regular weekly statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Poor Children's Fund, as made by the treasurer from his books. It will be seen that the aggregate amount received for the Fund is $18,549 62. Of this there has been expended the sum of $8,162 90 for the twelve excursions already given, with some of the supplies coming in surplus for those yet to come. There has also been $1,695 48 paid out for the relief movement, making the aggregate amount of expenses to date $9,858 38. The balance in hand is $8,690 96, of which $10,300 remains on deposit and at interest in the hands of the National Trust Company. The figures contained in these accounts do not, however, afford any adequate idea of the amount of work done or of the good accomplished. On the twelve excursions there have been taken 6,281 children, and 1,473 adults, counting parents, teachers, walkers, Police, and bands, thus making a total of 11,254 fed and cared for. This is equal to giving 34,262 meals, making the gross rate expense a fraction over fifty-eight cents for each individual per day.

In the relief movement we find equally interesting facts, showing what has been done in the several districts. So far the number of medical visits to sick children, as paid for, were 620, besides 223 made gratuitously. There were 7,665 visits made by those working under the direction of the District Superintendents. The number of families found needing relief was 1,554, and there were 1,244 children and 233 adults who received relief in medical attendance, food, &c. These facts show what money can do when carefully expended.

On Wednesday we shall give a picnic exclusively for the children of the colored poor, and as the demand for tickets is rapidly increasing, the number participating on that day will no doubt be a large one.

On Saturday the fourteenth excursion of the series will take place, when the children of "Shantydom" and the "Rocks" will go to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson.

Besides these there will be only two more excursions. The fifteenth picnic will occur on the 30th inst., to Cold Spring, on the Hudson River, Mr. Cromelin having generously tendered the use of the excursion steamer Wyoming at less than cost for that day. The date of the sixteenth and last excursion is fixed for the 30th inst., when a large party of children will proceed by special train over the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad to Boonton, N. J., in accordance with the invitation of the residents of that town and the farmers of the vicinity, all of whom are making great preparations for the event.

The following contributions to the fund were received on Saturday:

Willie and Boody	$10 00
L. F. S. O. J.	10 00
Five children	5 00
Eddy and Helen	5 00
Hattie, Seddie and Baby	1 50
Total	$31 50
Previously acknowledged	18,518 12
Aggregate of fund	$18,549 62

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

CR.

July 9, deposited with cashier	$2,220 35
July 10, deposited with cashier	270 00
July 15, deposited with cashier	3,476 89
July 17, deposited with cashier	904 00
July 18, deposited with cashier	1,894 43
July 19, deposited with cashier	693 50
July 22, deposited with cashier	969 70
July 23, deposited with cashier	444 00
July 24, deposited with cashier	1,760 50
July 25, deposited with cashier	963 80
July 24, deposited with cashier	508 05
July 25, deposited with cashier	564 25
July 26, deposited with cashier	949 25
July 27, deposited with cashier	844 76
July 29, deposited with cashier	815 23
July 30, deposited with cashier	455 00
July 31, deposited with cashier	385 65
Aug. 1, deposited with cashier	1,078 00
Aug. 2, deposited with cashier	337 25
Aug. 4, deposited with cashier	145 00
Aug. 6, deposited with cashier	445 71
Aug. 6, deposited with cashier	228 00
Aug. 7, deposited with cashier	142 00
Aug. 8, deposited with cashier	128 65
Aug. 9, deposited with cashier	52 00
Aug. 10, deposited with cashier	238 50
Aug. 12, deposited with cashier	54 00
Aug. 13, deposited with cashier	128 00
Aug. 14, deposited with cashier	12 65
Aug. 15, deposited with cashier	12 00
Aug. 16, deposited with cashier	37 00
Aug. 16, deposited with cashier	50 00
Aug. 17, deposited with cashier	31 50
Total	$18,549 62

MONEY DRAWN FOR EXPENSES.

DR.

July 9, to cash	$200 25
July 10, to cash	270 00
July 15, to cash	429 19
July 16, to cash	140 55
July 17, to cash	140 00
July 18, to cash	300 00
July 22, to cash	200 00
July 23, to cash	200 00
July 24, to cash	100 00
July 25, to cash	50 00
July 26, to cash	300 00
July 27, to cash	750 00
July 29, to cash	250 00
July 31, to cash	700 00
Aug. 2, to cash	500 00
Aug. 5, to cash	400 00
Aug. 6, to cash	400 00
Aug. 8, to cash	150 00
Aug. 9, to cash	250 00
Aug. 10, to cash	200 00
Aug. 12, to cash	100 00
Aug. 13, to cash	112 15
Aug. 16, to cash	637 87
Aug. 17, to cash	350 00
Total amount to date	$8,200 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Excursions.

Aug. 10—Expenses for ten excursions, as published Aug. 12	$8,283 78
Aug. 13—Citric acid	5 60
Coffee	1 40
Cartage on apples	50
Printing excursion cards	11 92
Two boxes lemons and cartage	14 37
Stationery	1 50
Aug. 14—Band	55 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Steward and waiters	31 00
Life-boat	8 00
Extra boats at grove	6 50
Police and band dinners	20 00
Extra labor	7 50
Small stores	7 00
Cartage	4 50
Barge and wharfage	101 00
Sandwiches	121 25
Sponge cake	87 50
Ice-cream	87 50
Milk	13 50
Petty cash on excursion	3 75
Car fare for children	2 00
Aug. 16—Ribbon badges	20 50
Coffee	1 00
Citric acid and alcohol	1 10
Printing excursion cards	20 50
Aug. 17—Barge and wharfage	101 00
Extra towage	10 00
Sponge cake	87 50
Sandwiches	144 00
Ice-cream	70 00
Sand	25 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Steward and waiters	31 00
Milk	13 75
Life-boat	8 00
Police and band dinners	21 00
Extra labor	7 50
Charcoal	70
Cartage	3 00
Barrel of sugar and cartage	36 00
Petty cash on excursion	7 25
Total	$8,683 90

FOR RELIEF.

Special Items.

Aug. 7—Accounts to date, published Aug. 12	$147 75

ORGANIZED RELIEF.

East-Side District.

Aug. 10—Accounts to date, published Aug. 12	$[illegible] 50
Aug. 17—A. H. Gobben, provisions	25 20
Aug. 12—C. H. Ogden, medicine	22 00
Aug. 12—Dr. Cleveland, medicine	22 00
Aug. 12—J. L. Sullivan, provisions	22 00
Aug. 12—Atherton Hill, medicines	8 00
Aug. 12—Dr. Crampton, (22 visits)	15 00
Aug. 12—Atherton Hill, medicines	8 00
Aug. 12—Dr. Lang, (60 visits)	30 00
Aug. 12—J. F. Ellwood, medicines	9 00
Aug. 12—Special relief, Mrs. Smith	3 00
Aug. 12—Dr. Crampton, (22 visits)	15 00
Total	$[illegible] 00

Tenth-street District.

Aug. 12—Accounts to date, published Aug. 12	$[illegible]
Aug. 12—Dr. Wineman, (44 visits)	22 00
Aug. 12—Wm. M. Thurman, medicines	15 37
Aug. 14—Alexander Ford, bread	15 12
Aug. 17—James Nelson & Son, groceries	29 06
Total	$[illegible] 68

Down-town District.

Aug. 10—Accounts to date, published Aug. 12	$[illegible]
Aug. 17—S. Barkhalter's Sons, groceries	48 86
Aug. 17—J. M. Gilmer & Co., bread and milk	25 75
Aug. 17—Bridge & Co. medicines	5 17
Aug. 17—Dr. Allaire, visiting sick, five weeks	20 00
Aug. 17—Gray, messenger for two weeks	6 00
Total	$227 07

Upper-town District.

Aug. 9—Accounts to date, published Aug. 12	$17 25
Aug. 9—Fencing German carts	7 00
Aug. 24—Paid Superintendent on account; bills not yet rendered	94 00
Total	$118 25
Total relief expenses	1,695 48

RECAPITULATION.

Treasurer's Account.

Total excursion expenses	$8,683 90
Total relief expenses	1,695 48
Aggregate disbursements by Treasurer	$8,162 90
Balance in hand	27 46
Total	$8,200 00

Statement of Fund.

Amount of fund to date	$18,549 62
Drawn by Treasurer	8,200 00
Balance	$10,349 62
Deposited with Trust Company	$10,300 00
Balance in hands of TIMES Cashier	$49 62

Saturday's Excursion.

The picnic on Saturday was, notwithstanding the dreary forebodings of the morning, perhaps one of the most pleasant of the series, the day subsequently proving fine and cheerful. The rains and storms of the preceding days had rendered the air cool and comfortable, and although the morning showers had kept back some of the little ones, still enough were present to make a company of nearly 1,000. There were 600 children, fifty-two mothers and thirty-nine teachers, all taken from the eastside of the City, between Fourteenth street and Yorkville, every one of whom appeared to enjoy the excursion to his or her heart's content, both during the trips to and from as well as in Oriental Grove.

As the morning was showery, the barge was detained an hour at the East Twenty-ninth street pier, so as to allow all who desired to get an opportunity to participate in the plans, there being evident signs that the day would prove fair. It being, however, ascertained that all likely to be present were already on board, the manager gave the signal, and amid inspiring strains from the Governor's Island band, the Sarah Smith, towed by the R. Doane, moved steadily out into the Sound. With the exception of the usual salute of guns passing yesterday, the excitement of furnishing the children with their breakfast, nothing occurred on the trip to divert the juvenile excursionists from their usual sports of Copenhagen, dancing, jumping, &c. There were enough to make a very lively party, and but as many as to render locomotion inconvenient, so all went to enjoy themselves, and succeeded well in the task.

Before landing every person was supplied with sandwiches for dinner, which were taken into the Grove to be disposed of at pleasure. While in the Grove the novel amusement of Punch and Judy was exhibited to the delight of the children, and to the men, of larger growth. The boys, while bathing, having discovered a bed of mussels, a further diversion was created by the gathering of the shell-fish, a quantity of which was brought to this City on the barge.

The children, after rambling in the Grove for nearly two hours, were recalled to the barge by the sounding of the steam-whistle, and as they went on board, were each presented with a sandwich, a piece of cake and a cup of lemonade. Later in the day they each received a plate of ice-cream, after which there was nothing to interfere with their sports. The band furnishing dancing music, the lively ones amused themselves with terpsichorean pleasures, although not always in accordance with ball-room etiquette. The fatal lemon-drink seemed to have no effect, the bathing was affected, a large number of the boys, doubtless wearied with their more active sports, sat in groups overlooking the water, and as they watched the rippling waves tapped with silver, sang a number of familiar songs in chorus, producing a very pleasing effect.

As the number of children was smaller than had been expected, owing to the rain, and as preparations had been made to feed twelve hundred, at the close of the day it was found that several loaves of bread remained over. These loaves were, therefore, distributed among the poor mothers on board, and, doubtless, proved to be of assistance to them in their household arrangements.

For the convenience of those children who lived in the Yorkville District a landing was made on the return at East Eighty-sixth-street, the remainder of the little ones going ashore at their place of embarkation, East Twenty-eighth-street. Every child was brought safely home, and not a single accident occurring; although, in the event of such a mishap competent surgeons are always present on the barge during the whole excursion.

Down-Town District—Report of Mr. Charles O'Conner.

There are countless cases in the City of New-York of suffering from destitution and sickness hidden away from the eyes of benevolence, and which the hand of "nestling charity" seldom reaches. Persons who have seen better days, and with capacity to fill good positions, and a natural energy to buy them as the partners, if the helping hand were not lacking, sink, through adverse circumstances, step by step, to the depths of want and sorrow. Illness in regular sequence gives the finishing blow. Too proud to obtrude their needs on the public, with distributing agencies, they perish in the obscure and unhealthy dens, whether cellars or basements, with which the City abounds. As instance of this kind was discovered, almost by chance, a few days ago. In a miserable room in a house in the First Ward, a man was found lying dead, almost to death. He had just attended the interment of his youngest child, and got cold, owing to a drenching from the rain, which fell all the time. He was a native of England, a medical man, and graduated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He came to this country six months ago, and, though of adequate and perseverING his practice was not sufficient to support himself and family, consisting of a wife and three children. His wife is an intelligent lady. She is the daughter of a physician who held a high position in Philadelphia, and who is now deceased. He was immediately supplied with wine, fruit and provisions, and a doctor. The doctor said he was in a very low condition, and recommended his removal to a hospital, to which proposition he gladly acceded. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, and put under proper treatment and care, but he died on Friday morning. The family of this hapless gentleman are deserving of the sympathy and attention of the humane and benevolent, who are never backward in the rescue of the sufferers. Deprived of their sole support, under such melancholy circumstances, they are totally unprovided with necessaries. They need first a removal from their present wretched locality. The widow is in the deepest grief and despair, and the commiseration of the benevolent should be at once followed up by generous aid.

Contributions for the "Doctor's Family" can be sent to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Report of Rev. Mr. Shultz—The Sick and Destitute in the Fifth Ward Districts.

After another week of visitation among the sick and dying, and extensive immediate relief to the sick from the TIMES Relief Fund, the following report is submitted:

In a low and dirty cellar I found a poor woman with three children in a suffering condition, one child sick. Immediate relief was extended to them.

In Elizabeth-street, near Avenue B, lay a German, seventy years of age, prostrated by sunstroke. He was relieved, as far as relief was possible. Found another case of sun-stroke at the corner of Mulberry and Worth-streets. With the aid of a policeman the sufferer was taken to the Station-house, but was dead shortly after. Found a German woman prostrated by the heat in Elizabeth-street. Called a physician to her, and she was restored to consciousness. In a James-street cellar I found three families demoiled, and several "lodgers." One mother, a widow, has three children; one child sick; also the child's mother. Immediate relief was afforded them.

In an old rear building I found a colored family numbering five individuals. The father had fallen down-stairs and broken his leg, which was amputated. One of the children suffers from brain disease. The mother does "odds and ends" to earn a support for the family. Relief given. In the Five Points found a mother staying in a cellar with six children. Her husband is imprisoned in Sing Sing. They were destitute. This case was attended to.

In Baxter-street, in a small garret, lives a mother with three children, one sick. The husband was drowned three years ago. Help was extended.

In a cellar, six by nine feet, I found a poor mother with five children, two sick. The [illegible] and the husband employed in the Navy Yard. Dr. [illegible] was found in a cellar, with a family numbering [illegible] children.

In a Water-street cellar, which "can scarcely be called a room," was found a poor woman with a child sick. Relief was given.

In a garret in Thomas-street a German family was found, nine in number. There were seven children, one of them sick. A physician was called in, and medicine on the spot called for was given.

In Water-street, in a large tenement-house, was found a family consisting of parents and four children; one sick. Immediate relief, food and physician was sent there.

In a cellar in Mulberry-street lies a mother terribly bruised in the face and head, the result of a drunken spree. She has two small naked children, both sick. The children received some nourishment.

In another cellar, in Baxter-street, a mother lodges with two little children, sufferers. The husband was murdered six months ago. Assistance was rendered them.

In Christopher-street, near Washington, was found a family consisting of a drunken, worthless father, women and three children, one sick. A situation was secured for the oldest boy, fourteen years of age, and the case was referred to Rev. Dr. Tyng for relief. "Dominick," the sufferer, was received into the Roosevelt Hospital on Fifty-ninth-street, and as tenderly cared for. All that can be will be done for him there.

Communications of the Women.

From the Boston Post.

The happy thought of the NEW-YORK TIMES in initiating a series of gratuitous excursions for the poor of New-York City, has been productive of the most beneficial results. Already, Philadelphia, Newark and other cities have begun to follow the good example, and thousands have profited physically, mentally, and doubtless morally by the opportunity, rare to them, of breathing pure air and seeing the country. The excursion of Wednesday last was participated in by nearly 3,000 poor persons, most of whom were children, and so all it was a blessing of the most positive sort. The advantages which hills and groves and sea-beaches afford are considered invaluable, even by those who can and do leave the cities for recuperation every year. How unattainable, then, must they appear to the unfortunate human beings who perpetually belong to an endless residence in dirty tenements, noisy and dusty streets and foul atmosphere. When the glad faces of the excursionists are seen reflecting the unaccustomed joy of their hearts, and when the trifling expense of the enterprise is considered, the wonder arises that this benevolent idea had not been thought of long years ago. The Summer is nominally almost gone, but the stifling heat of these latter dog-days is a constant reminder that it is not too late for Boston to give its poor a breath or two of fresh air. Is there no one who will arrange an excursion here?

From the Buffalo Express.

We have already referred to the charitable enterprise recently inaugurated and carried out by the NEW-YORK TIMES. The proprietors of that journal conceived the idea of doing something for the poor children of the City. A board of relief was established, a staff of agents and assistants was appointed, and contributions were solicited to defray necessary expenses. The result, they visited, the poor of the City sought out, and the wants of the deserving and destitute generously supplied. Excursions and picnics were prepared for those able to attend them, and thousands of poor children were permitted to breathe the sweet country air.

As time went on the work increased, the interest in it increased, the sympathy displayed, and public confidence was manifested in the project. Contributions poured in liberally, and the TIMES used every exertion to carry the good work forward.

We hope the noble example which the TIMES has set will be followed by others, and that it may be the means of doing much good by affording needed succor to the homeless, sick and poor.

From the New-York Weekly.

One of the noblest achievements effected by a newspaper has been accomplished by the NEW-YORK TIMES in its advocacy of free picnics for poor children. Is it wrong thus to suggest this humane movement, and its opening appeal was the first; and scarcely a day has passed ere some heart at once throbbed in sympathy. Large donations have been daily received from the charitable, until at the present writing over fifteen thousand dollars have been realized. Several picnics have already been given, enabling thousands of children to enjoy, many of them perhaps for the first time, a river excursion or a delightful romp in the green fields and shady groves. Not only children, but men and women of larger growth have been admitted to these invigorating festivities, which have been conducted in a manner that has elicited the approval of all. We hope to see similar movements inaugurated and encouraged in other cities. Such a noble charity only requires to be properly presented before the public, by journals of the extensive circulation of the NEW-YORK TIMES, to make it a national affair. The success of children's free picnics in this City is indisputable evidence that when a really humane movement requires material aid, the needy will always find prompt and cheerful givers in New-York. All honor, then, to the TIMES and its enlisted public sympathy. It is a grand work, and pioneered it so ably, earnestly and effectively that it has rapidly come to fruition. That the beneficent results achieved may be known in every section of the Union, the *New-York Weekly*, with its circulation of over 300,000 copies, gives the facts extended publicity. The TIMES deserves all credit for its share in promoting this noble work, has again won the admiration and support of the people, who are as ready to sustain the Press in charitable deeds as they were to encourage the boldness which exposed the gigantic frauds of the political ring which the NEW-YORK TIMES was the means of shattering and dispersing.

From the Buffalo Advertiser.

We have already called attention to the systematic efforts made by the NEW-YORK TIMES for the relief of poor and sick in the great metropolis. No nobler work has ever been undertaken in this country, and it is very rare that charity is so well directed, or that it so surely reaches the object at which it aims. Day after day the TIMES publishes the list of contributions. The amount now realized is not far from $20,000. The stories told by the reporters and agents employed by the TIMES are full of interest, although they give a very sad revelation of the amount of misery and suffering that may be found within a stone's throw of the gilded palaces of the great City's millionaires.

The revelations of misery and abject poverty disclosed and relieved by the TIMES are very sad in their recital. But the spontaneous, prompt way in which the appeals for aid have been answered, show that human nature is not half so bad as we are inclined to think it. There are thousands able to respond, and willing to do so whenever others prescribe the way in which their charity should be directed. Such an opportunity is afforded by the mission in which the TIMES is engaged. A noble work was never attempted by any newspaper; a great journal. We can readily believe the reporters, who state that in many a wretched, squalid part of the City they have heard, over and over again, the fervent ejaculation, "God bless the TIMES!"

The Heat—The Dead—Sunstroke Yesterday.

The atmosphere was cooled in the morning by a slight breeze, and the thermometer at 9 A. M. indicated 72°. The mercury reached its highest point in the afternoon, when at 3 P. M. it marked 90°. Several cases of sun-stroke occurred in this City and vicinity. The following cases were reported to the police:

Thomas Mulhearn, aged seventy-two, Ireland, of No. 236 Marion-street, was prostrated at Prince and Mott streets. Taken home.

William Keegan, a letter collector, was prostrated by the heat in the Bowery. Taken home.

An unknown man was sun-struck in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, in the afternoon. He was removed to the hospital, where he died some hours after admission.

A man employed in Anderson's stables in Hoboken was overcome by the heat in the morning and was removed to St. Mary's Hospital. He is not expected to recover.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 2 Park-row: 6 A. M., 74°; 8 A. M., 79°; 9 A. M., 82°; 12 M., 84°; 3 P. M., 90°; 6 P. M., 87°; 9 P. M., 82°; 12 P. M., 78°. Average temperature yesterday, 82½°.

Atrocious Attempt at Murder in Hackensack, N. J.

An Italian, named Dominick Brunkka, employed by Messrs. Andrew & Joseph Sears, brick manufacturers, of Hackensack, is a prisoner in the Bergen County Jail, charged with having attempted to take the life of John Sears, a nephew of his employers. The Italians had had frequent troubles with the employees, growing out of his habits of drink. The attack upon young Sears was made late on Saturday evening. While the latter was walking along the plank road, in company with some young friends, Brunkka sprang upon him with an open razor, and gave him several terrible cuts. One of these laid open the victim's face from the left eye downward, and severed the tongue. After laying Sears upon the ground insensible Brunkka fled to the woods, but was afterward captured.

The Deaville, N. J., Camp-Meeting.

It is estimated that over 6,000 persons slept at Camp Tabor, N. J., on Saturday night. During the day trains full to the car platforms of new visitors were arriving every hour at the station. The number in attendance at the Saturday evening exercises was far greater than ever before seen at one service at the camp. Yesterday there were no public services, but prayer-meetings were held in most of the tents, while thousands of spectators roamed about the grounds.

"POUGHKEEPSIE."

The Fortis Kronjagle—Interview with the Princess—Terrible Death of a Quarrel Between Two Brothers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Aug. 18, 1872.

Charles Ferris, of Verbank, Dutchess County, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from a fractured skull, caused by a blow from a gun barrel at the hands of his brother, James Ferris. The affair has created much excitement in the vicinity. The blow was administered last Thursday night after dark, since which time deceased remained in a semi-unconscious state. As soon as death occurred James gave himself up to the authorities, and at 12 o'clock last night was lodged in the jail in this city, where I visited him at 9 o'clock this morning. He is confined in the third cell of the lower corridor on the west side, and at intervals has the freedom of the corridor. He is short in stature, but very muscular, and were it not for severe burns on his nose and forehead, which discolor the skin, his countenance would not present a repulsive appearance, but to the contrary. As I accosted him he seemed to feel his situation keenly and talked in low and subdued tones. He made to me the following statement:

"My name is James Ferris, and I reside at Verbank, Dutchess County. Last Thursday, the 15th, I had been around Verbank among some gypsies who were encamped there. One of them was around with me during the afternoon. Toward night two of them got into a fight at Alonzo Davis' hotel. Charles, my brother, and something about a gypsy's dog holding the gypsy's hat. The gypsy said no man could take the hat away from the dog. Charles said he would take it out of the dog's mouth or kill the dog. The gipsy told him if he killed the dog he would kill him. One word brought on another, and a fight ensued. Two gypsies pounded my brother till he begged. They beat and kicked him till I pulled one of them off. Then another undertook to pitch on him, but I stopped him. Then Charley sat on a chair on the stoop, when a gypsy ran up and struck him a terrible blow in the face. It blackened his face immediately. Again I pulled the gypsy away, when Charles went to the brook and washed himself and went home. We had all been drinking. When he got home he told his wife he had had a muss with the gypsies, and that I had pitched in and helped whip him and kick him, and that by —— he would shoot me. He then took his gun down before his wife and said he was loading it to shoot me; he would blow my brains out the instant I came there or as soon as he laid eyes on me. I have lived with him and his family twelve years. I was boarding with him then. His wife and Mrs. Hunt came to Verbank after dark and saw me. They said, "Uncle Jim, can't you go home with one of us?" We live just a little ways out of the place. Charley's wife saw I had been drinking some. I told her no, that she could take the horse and drive up and I would be up in a few moments. The horse was taken and in a little while after I started. Jimmy Tubin, Mr. Houghtaling and Alonzo Adams stayed with me. When we reached Mr. Caldwell's house Mr. Houghtaling stopped, and Mr. Adams went on a little ahead. Jimmy Tobin and myself walked together. When we reached my brother Charley's yard, Mrs. Hunt came out of the door and said excitedly: "Jim, has not the gun loaded and cocked, and says he will shoot you as quick as he sees you; what will you do?" While she was talking, I saw Charley coming toward us with his gun in his hand. I told Mrs. Hunt to walk toward him so that he couldn't see me, and then I stooped down under a bush. Jimmy Tobin was at my side, close by. Charley spoke to Mrs. Hunt, saying, "Alice, is this you?" She replied: "No, Charley; it is me." Jimmy Tobin then stepped over a fence close by, and I crept up behind him. Jimmy had gone a rod or two when he exclaimed: "Halloo, Charley; what's the matter?" Charley replied: "By ——, I'm going to shoot Jim; I will blow his head right off." Then I crept down closer, and as I got to the gate, Charley came right up with the gun. I screened my body behind the gate-post as well as I could. He then either tried to stick the gun through the pickets, or knock the gate open. I don't know which, for I was greatly excited. Finally he knocked the gate open, and as the gun barrel came through, I grabbed it with my right hand and said: "Charles, are you going to shoot me?" Before he had a chance to answer, I drew back my left hand and hit him lightly on the chin, while with my right I was doing all I could to hold the gun away from me. Then a struggle took place for the possession of the gun, and I finally got it, when I drew back to strike Charles with the stock end. I was so excited I missed him and hit Jimmy Tobin on the leg. Again I struck at him, and again accidently hit Jimmy. By this time Charles had recovered from the struggle, and I observed an ax standing by the gate-post. Then I seized an ax in my right hand, and using the barrel end of the gun. This time I hit him on the back side of the head with the barrel. He fell and commenced to groan terribly. I dropped the gun, and putting my arm under his head, told him I thought I had killed him and was very sorry for it, and wanted him to say if he wanted me hung if he died. He couldn't answer. I helped carry him in the house, and kept requesting him to say if he wanted me hung if he died. He couldn't speak, but spoke his hand to me and squeezed my hand. The cut on his head was an inch and a half long, and I held his head while the doctors dressed the wound, as all they commenced to eat into the wound, when I could stand it no longer."

Here the prisoner became visibly affected and I withdrew. The deceased leaves a wife and six children. There was a report that the quarrel originated about a house and lot, but the prisoner says the report is untrue.

The commitment states that the prisoner committed the act in self-defense. He has engaged the services of Wm. J. Thorn, Esq., as counsel. Some of his friends have visited him today in jail. He is a bachelor, and about forty years of age.

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Mary Cronin, aged thirty-five, of No. 28 Livingston-street, quarreled with her husband Michael, and, during the scuffle which ensued, Michael caught hold of her ear-ring and tore the lobe of her ear through. The woman was attended by Dr. Saville, and left for home.

At a late hour on Saturday night, John Geory, of Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, made an attack upon the lager-beer saloon of Gustave Fritz, No. 443 West Fifty-second-street, by throwing glasses and stones through the windows. During the melée Maggie Fritz, aged four years, daughter of the proprietor, was struck on the head with a broken lager-beer glass, thrown by Geory, and was very seriously wounded. Geory was arrested by Officer Kitchel, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and locked up to await the result of the injuries.

Shortly before midnight on Saturday, Geo. W. Kelly, of No. 413 Tenth-avenue, and Jacob Dunner, of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, became involved in a quarrel in Tenth-avenue, near Fifty-third-street. A fight ensued, and while the men were clinched Dunner stabbed Kelly in the back and shoulder, inflicting very serious wounds. The wounded man was taken to his home. Dunner was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries.

At one o'clock yesterday morning, Martin Stanford, aged twenty-six, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 426 East Thirty-eighth-street, was stabbed in the back and dangerously injured by James Johnson, alias "Arthur Quinn," aged twenty-two, who resides at No. 424 East Thirty-eighth-street. It appears that the wife of Stanford was standing in front of their residence waiting for her husband, who was talking with some friends a few doors away. Johnson and a companion passed along, going toward First-avenue, when Johnson's companion made an insulting remark to Mrs. Stanford. Stanford came up and struck the man who had insulted his wife. He was then set upon by Johnson, who stabbed him in the back with a large-bladed knife, inflicting a very dangerous wound. He was attended by Dr. Smith and taken to Bellevue Hospital. Johnson was arrested by Patrolman Gale, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and locked up to await the result of the injuries. Stanford is totally disabled. The police are in search of him. It is feared that Stanford is fatally wounded.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, Thomas Murray, residing in Third-avenue, near Thirty-sixth street, came to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station suffering from a severe wound of the right wrist, evidently inflicted with some sharp instrument. He refused to state how he had received the wound. He was attended by Dr. Smith, and left for home.

A quarrel occurred last evening in the apartments of Joshua Johnson, a colored blacksmith, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 226 South Fifty-avenue, between Johnson and James Smith, a white man, which, it is thought, will result in the death of the latter. Johnson is married to a white woman, and Smith is married to a negress. The latter and Johnson proceeded to the window, while the Smiths, who live in No. 112 Delancey-street, were on a visit to Johnson, a quarrel ensued, during which Smith, who was being overpowered by Johnson, seized a hatchet and struck the latter on the head, causing a very serious wound. A desperate struggle for the weapon followed, and as the belligerents approached the window, Johnson, by a great effort, seized Smith about the waist and lifting him from his feet hurled him out of the window. The man fell a distance of forty feet, and received serious internal injuries. Both the combatants were taken to the Eighth Precinct Station, and subsequently sent to Bellevue Hospital.

While Ernest Youngblood, aged thirty-one, of No. 540 West Thirty-second-street, was returning from work at the gas-house of the Metropolitan Company, and when at Thirty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, he was attacked by some unknown men, one of whom cut him through the ear with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. He was attended by Dr. Kemp and sent home.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Kellner, aged thirty-five, a native of Scotland, who had been committed to the Tombs for insanity, died there yesterday.

A concert was given yesterday afternoon at St. John's Park, Hixty-sixth-street and East River, by the 12th Regiment Band of the Lock National Guard.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, John Donner was committed for stabbing Charles W. Kelley, of No. 198 Bleecker-street, in the back, on Saturday night.

Michael McDermott, charged with beating and kicking John Connell, of No. 240 East Twenty-ninth-street, was held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

Adolph Werner, aged ten, of No. 413 West Thirty-ninth-street, fell into the cellar of the new building, No. 416 West Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday, and was severely injured.

Matthew Gibson, aged thirty-five, of No. 71 Washington-street, had his right arm fractured while skylarking with Charles Kramer, yesterday. He was sent to Park Hospital.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Cox, George Jackson was charged with stealing $6 from Margaret Thum, of No. 34 East Fourth-street. He was held in $500 to answer.

Kate Grant was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for purloining $50 from Robert Johnson, of No. 437 Spring-street. Justice Cox held the prisoner to answer in $1,000 bail.

John Rooney, of No. 310 East Thirty-first-street, on Saturday night had his pocket picked by Thomas Henderson, who was yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court locked up for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

An unknown man, about fifty years of age, fell into the basement of No. 531 Third-avenue yesterday afternoon and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Henry Gerken, aged twelve, of No. 27 Sullivan-street, was run over at the corner of Broome and Hudson streets yesterday by Engine No. 31, of the Fire Department and dangerously injured.

George M. Stein, aged eleven years, of No. 241 Avenue A, fell overboard at the foot of East Twenteieth-street, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. His remains were recovered and taken to his late residence, where an inquest will be held.

Richard Sandiford, of No. 319 Eighth-avenue, was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for defrauding an old lady, named Jane Martin, of No. 282 West Twenty-fifth-street, out of $45. Justice Cox held the prisoner to answer in $500.

The White Star steamship Baltic, which left Liverpool on Aug. 8 and Queenstown on Aug. 9, reached this port yesterday, with mail-news later by three days than that previously at hand. We are once more indebted to the management and officers of the line for courtesy and supplies of foreign papers.

On Saturday night John Gray threw a stone through the window of Mrs. Fritz' house, No. 443 West Fifty-second-street, and struck a child four years of age. The child is dying. Gray was yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, committed to await the result of its injuries.

In a quarrel between Martin Sanford, of No. 328 East Thirty-eighth-street, and Jerome Johnson, alias Arthur Quinn, in Thirty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, on Saturday night, the former was stabbed. Johnson was arrested and held to answer in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

The Cosmopolitan Conference held its customary Sunday afternoon meeting yesterday at the Tract Hall, in East Fourteenth-street. The question for discussion was the labor question and the eight-hour problem. Addresses were made by C. Osborne Ward, Matthew J. Kane and others.

While a coach driven by Patrick Conley was proceeding down Fifth-avenue yesterday afternoon the horses became unmanageable and ran away, coming in collision with a wagon driven by John Owens, of No. 226 Sixth-street. The wagon was demolished and Owens was severely injured.

Francis Probach, a German, fifty-two years of age, residing at No. 47 Delancey-street, who was shot in the left ear by a gunshot, in person in Westchester County, near the Harlem Bridge, on the 20 of August, as already fully reported in the TIMES, died yesterday at the Park Hospital. The mystery surrounding the case has not been solved.

A meeting of the International Working Men's Association was held yesterday at No. 139 Spring-street. A committee of five was appointed from Section 9 of the I. W. A. to ask the City Government to purchase coal and sell the same during the Winter to the poor at cost price. It was reported that the painters' strike for eight hours had terminated successfully.

The first moonlight excursion and picnic of the officers of Charities and Correction has been arranged to take place this week. Messrs. Kelleck, Flagler and Burke have been appointed a committee of arrangements. The excursionists will leave the pier foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, at 6 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday or Thursday, and will, doubtless, have a pleasant trip.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Conner, of the Fourth Precinct, found James Murphy, aged twenty-four, a painter, lying on the side-walk in front of his residence at the south-west corner of Henry and Oliver streets. He was unconscious and terribly injured. He was removed to Park Hospital. He never recovered sense after admission. On investigating it was ascertained that Murphy had fallen out of the window of his bed-room while asleep, and striking on the side-walk, sustained the injuries which resulted in death.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Jenning, eighteen, Daniel Simpson, eighteen, and Michael Foster, fourteen, were arrested yesterday for gambling in the basement of the Court-house.

Owen McCue was arrested at 12 o'clock Saturday night, for robbing the money-box of one of the street-cars at the Franklin-avenue stables. He was caught in the act.

A three-year-old child of Patrick W